THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FOCUS on U.S. -the West

What's ahead . . .

The political spoiler is no new phenomenon to the West.

But this year is open season on incumbent United States senators.

California's senior officeholder, Thomas Kuchel, was dethroned by fellow Republican Max Rafferty in the primary.

Oregon's maverick Democrat Wayne Morse barely escaped primary defeat at the hands of former Congressman Robert B. Duncan. But Mr. Morse may be fair prey in November for energetic young Republican Robert Packwood, who won his party's nomination in a breeze.

Yet another potential senatorial spoiler has sprung up in Colorado. Ex-Democratic Gov. Stephen L. R. McNichols is expected to be a formidable foe for Republican incumbent, Peter Dominick.

A conservative, Mr. Dominick is finishing his freshman term in the upper house and is unopposed for reelection within his party.

But Colorado politicos say a strong gust of liberal air in the Rockies could whisk him out of the nation's Capitol.

⊕

A longtime friend of California farmers will soon extend a helping hand to city folk.

University of California's Agricultural Extension is retooling some of its programs to serve urban as well as rural poor. Up to now, Extension's home advisers have limited their services to migrant farm groups and Indians.

Now they will offer buying aids to disadvantaged urban consumers, train minority leaders to serve poverty-stricken city families, and sponsor schooling-in-skills for ghetto youngsters.

A recent survey shows that only 27 percent of California's 4-H members still live on the farm.

⊕

The courtship of Oregon's convention delegates with that state's primary voters may be just a spring romance.

Late in May, Oregon voters picked Richard Nixon and Eugene McCarthy as their Republican and Democratic presidential choices.

But the recently chosen Oregon delegations—which will go to Chicago and Miami this summer—are more broadly based in their political leanings.

For example, 21 of the 33 Democratic delegates are known to have preferred the late Sen. Robert Kennedy. Only seven are McCarthy men.

On the Republican side, two strong Nixon supporters head the Oregon delegation. But they are joined by backers of New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and California Gov. Ronald Reagan.

Ironically, former U.S. Rep. Robert Duncan, who was narrowly defeated by Sen. Wayne Morse in the Democratic senatorial primary, bested Mr. Morse in the delegate balloting.

Trends . . .

Living costs in America's island paradise have reached a new peak.

Honolulu, says the Bureau of Labor Statistics, may be the most expensive city to live in of all cities in the nation—except that Alaskan cities may rival it in this category.

BLS estimates that a family of four needs an annual income of $11,190 to maintain a moderate standard of living. Working wives, in unusually large numbers, bring in added income to balance Hawaiian domestic budgets.

Retirement costs, too, are soaring in Hawaii. Food, housing, and transportation all carry fatter price tags than on the mainland. In San Diego, Calif., a retired couple can make it on $3,840 a year. In Honolulu, they couldn't squeak by under $4,434 a year.

How and why . . .

Arizona Apaches are stampeding into the economic mainstream—carrying a "self-help" banner.

Ten years ago, the 5,000 Apaches on the 1,664,874-acre White Mountain Reservation here raised a few cattle and sold a little standing timber. But they generally existed in poverty.

Since then, enterprising red men have garnered a thriving tourist trade and put forest harvest on a sustained-yield basis.

Now gross annual income on the reservation tops $16.5 million. The tribe nets all revenue from timber sales and sawmill operations. And they get all proceeds from permits to hunt elk and deer and to fish in 300 miles of rich trout streams and lakes.

Apaches also claim revenue from motel and lodge concessions. The tribal cattle herd has been expanded to 2,000. And associations of Indians own 13,000 more.

This economic boom has, additionally, created hundreds of jobs for Apaches.

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Soviets tie arms cut to Mideast

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

The Soviet Union appears to be linking its world disarmament proposals to a new Soviet peace offensive in the Middle East.

Observers here think the basic aim of this offensive is to break the deadlock prevailing since the June, 1967 war by enlisting Western help in pressuring Israel to withdraw from its conquests of Arab land.

Controls on the flow of arms to the Middle East and of any future nuclear arms in the area are part of the Soviet scheme now emerging. But Moscow is making such controls contingent on achieving the kind of Middle Eastern political solution the Arabs want.

The Soviet memorandum carrying Moscow's disarmament proposals was published just after signature of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty on July 1. Newspapers here and Israel radio carried the memorandum's two crucial paragraphs on the Middle East early on July 2.

Withdrawal stressed

But in the three Middle Eastern countries getting their arms supplies from Moscow—the United Arab Republic, Syria, and Iraq—there was no early mention of these paragraphs. Tass, the Soviet news agency, did not include them in its first Arabic language releases on the memorandum.

The key paragraphs specifically mentioned the Soviet regional disarmament proposals as being applicable to the Middle East. The text continued:

"The question of such measures for slackening the arms race in the Middle East, of course, could be considered only in conditions of elimination of the consequences of the Israeli aggression against the Arab countries, and, above all, the full evacuation of the Israeli forces from the territories of Arab countries occupied by them."

The top Soviet leaders met United Nations peace envoy, Gunnar Jarring, in Moscow

★ Please turn to Page 4

By Charlotte Salkowski

Campaign practice

Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato seemed to limber up his handshake at a cherry-blossom party last May. In recent weeks he has been hard on the campaign trail boosting his party's candidates running for seats in the Diet's upper house.

Sato urges Japanese: 'Don't rock the boat!'

By Charlotte Saikowski
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

With the Prime Minister in Kyushu, Japan

It may not have the razzle-dazzle of an American stumping tour. But one thing can be said for a political barnstorm with Japan's Prime Minister, Eisaku Sato. It's fast-moving.

Mr. Sato's unpretentious political caravan rumbles through the towns and countryside of Kyushu Island with awesome efficiency and clockwork.

But as the motorcade speeds past gleaming paddies and in and out of prospering towns, an overriding impression of Mr. Sato's Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) forms itself in this reporter's mind: The long-entrenched conservatives are self-satisfied with the mere fact that they hold power.

Oblivious to their slipping majority in the Diet, they are not out to win more seats in the July 7 elections for the Diet upper house. They are not out to advocate new policies but to hang on to what they have. Their one goal seems to be "don't rock the boat."

Even here in Kyushu, an LDP stronghold,

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LBJ gives boost to Americas

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The jets, the band music, and the speeches of President Johnson's scheduled weekend visit to Central America spotlight anew the urgent needs of all the world's poorer nations.

To simply keep head above water, the nations must have more trade, and more aid. They must do most of the work themselves, experts agree, but outside help is indispensable.

Mr. Johnson's primary focus was on trade. He decided to go to El Salvador, and to stop briefly in the other four states, to boost the local common market experiment — an experiment now at a crisis point.

He also gave what impetus he could to the goal of an overall hemisphere common market, agreed to at the Punta del Este, Uruguay, summit last year, but still many, many years away.

Target date questioned

At the same time, however, the President stood as the leader of the richest nation in history. It has allocated some $400 million to Central American states and organizations since 1961.

His hosts want more aid from him, as well as more markets and more investment.

Yet Mr. Johnson touched down in San Salvador just a few days after the House Foreign Affairs committee chopped 20 percent from the Alliance for Progress segment of his 1969 foreign aid request.

For the moment, Washington cannot promise more aid to anyone. So officials are doubly concerned that the Central American Common Market, and the wider Latin-American Free-Trade Area, do as well as possible.

These are the two trading blocs that are supposed to come together to form the hemisphere common market by 1985.

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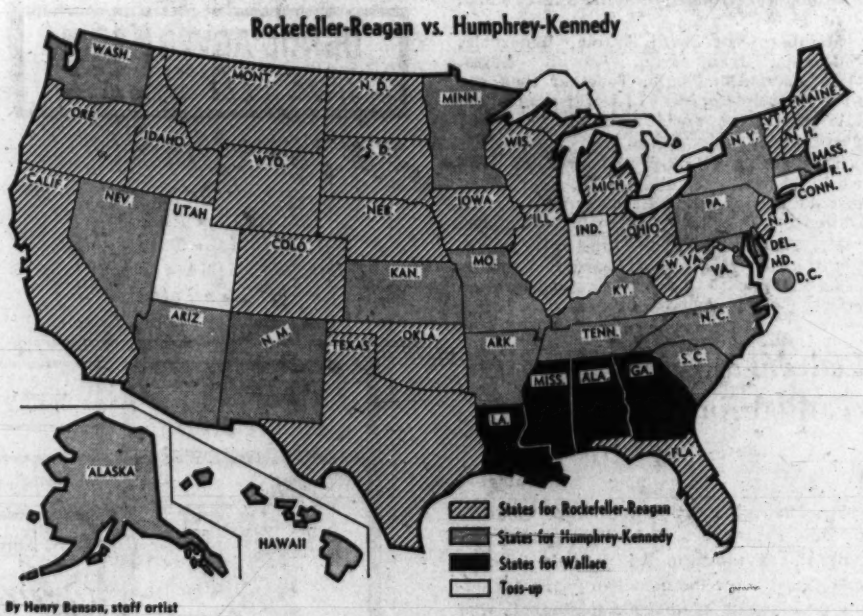
In Humphrey-Kennedy contest

Rockefeller-Reagan ticket given edge



By Henry Benson, staff artist

GOP boosted

Political writers polled on the probable outcome of a November contest between a Republican Rockefeller-Reagan ticket and a Democratic Humphrey-Kennedy slate indicate a slight Republican advantage.

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

A Rockefeller-Reagan ticket looks as though it could be the most likely Republican team to win in November.

Matched against a Humphrey-Kennedy ticket the Rockefeller-Reagan combination appears to have a slight advantage.

A state-by-state poll of this newspaper's political writers gives Govs. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York and Ronald Reagan of California 22 states with 254 electoral votes, and Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts 20 states and the District of Columbia with 208 electoral votes. (Needed to win are 270 electoral votes.)

A Monitor survey

Earlier this week The Christian Science Monitor matched a Humphrey-Kennedy ticket against former Vice-President Richard M. Nixon and Sen. Charles H. Percy of Illinois in a similar survey. The Humphrey-Kennedy ticket was seen to be ahead in 20 states and the District of Columbia with 267 electoral votes. The Nixon-Percy ticket was given 26 states with 218 electoral votes.

Late in June the Monitor set up a hypothetical contest between Messrs. Rockefeller and Humphrey (without vice-presidential candidates being named) and in that state-by-state assessment Governor Rockefeller was given a decided advantage.

Mr. Rockefeller was given 22 states and the District of Columbia with 252 electoral votes. Mr. Humphrey was given 18 states with 158 electoral votes.

About that same time the Monitor also ran Mr. Nixon against Mr. Humphrey (without vice-presidential candidates being named). Although Mr. Nixon was out in front a bit, too many of the big-population states were in the toss-up category to make the results very conclusive.

In this new survey, pitting a Rockefeller-Reagan slate against a Humphrey-Kennedy ticket, the Republican combination is given four of the big industrial states — California, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio. A smaller industrial state, New Jersey, is also seen to be going Republican in this election.

But Messrs. Humphrey and Kennedy get a share of the big electoral-vote states by picking up Pennsylvania and New York. Massachusetts, too, is seen as going Democratic.

Finch, not Percy?

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Reports are growing that Robert H. Finch, Lieutenant Governor of California, is figuring heavily in Richard M. Nixon's campaign plans.

Messrs. Nixon and Finch conferred at length in New York recently. The two have been friends for years. In 1958-60 Mr. Finch was administrative assistant to then Vice-President Nixon. He became Mr. Nixon's presidential-campaign manager in 1960.

Sources inside the Nixon camp say Mr. Nixon is "moving toward Finch and away from Percy" as his possible running mate.

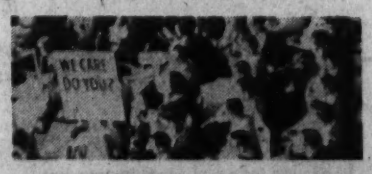
It is understood that Mr. Nixon's current line of thinking goes like this: He must win California if he is to become president. Mr. Finch won his race for lieutenant governor by an impressive margin, getting even more votes than did Ronald Reagan in his gubernatorial victory.

In other words, Mr. Nixon is figuring that he might well win Illinois without Senator Percy—but that Mr. Finch, more than Mr. Percy, could help him with California in the fall.

Some within the Nixon organization argue that Senator Percy has one great advantage over Mr. Finch: He is much better known.

Inside today

Florida teacher walkout taught many lessons



Last winter's mass walkout by Florida schoolteachers was an educational experience—for teachers and public. It taught Floridians they must give more thought to education. Teachers learned their need for better public relations.

Story: Page 7

Frictions stir Viet Cong

By Beverly Deepe
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Saigon

Personal, nonpolitical frictions have developed and are worsening between Communist North Vietnamese and southern-born Viet Cong troops.

The conflicts are considered significant enough that for the first known time the Viet Cong high command has issued a written directive designed to ease relations between troopers of the two regions. In the past, individual and group frictions within military units were ironed out verbally by powerful political commissars.

The directive, contained in a document captured by allied forces, was issued by the Viet Cong high command in March and seemed to indicate that frictions had intensified between the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops during the Tet offensive in late January, when the Communists suffered heavy casualties.

The portion of the captured document highlighting the problem was ironically entitled "The Mission of Public Relations" and urged southern-born Viet Cong to provide more assistance for northern troop replacements assigned to a unit.

These frictions are considered to be based on a multitude of differences between the three traditional regions of Vietnam: Tonkin, in North Vietnam; Annam or central Vietnam, which is geographically split at the 17th parallel between North and South Vietnam; and Cochin China, which comprises the rice-rich Mekong Delta region south of Saigon.

The regional differences have long harassed the South and have been energetically publicized on the anti-Communist Vietnamese Government side. Now, it appears these divergent ways of life, language accents, and traditional habits are also posing problems for even the more politically indoctrinated and disciplined Communist side.

The regional frictions on the Communist side are considered low-level differences at the soldier level of privates and subordinate

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2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

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★Frictions disturb Viet Cong

Continued from Page 1

field commanders. They are quite unrelated to high-level Communist decisions involving military strategy and the Paris peace talks. Communist troopers have been ordered not to discuss the pros and cons of the peace negotiations and have been told that these decisions are made only at the powerful Politburo level.

Casualties run high

A captured document described one clash within the Communist ranks: A Viet Cong guerrilla leader, in a self-criticism session, said his northern big-unit comrades refused to follow his orders. He led them into the middle of a jungle outside of Saigon and deliberately deserted them so that they would get lost and learn a good lesson. Instead, they stumbled into a Vietnamese government unit which killed or captured the northerners. The southern guerrilla leader, who repented, was scolded by his superiors, but only lightly punished.

Increasing numbers of Communist prisoners, defectors, and documents indicate that the frictions, even bitternesses, are increasing at a time when Communist battlefield casualties are running high, when more and more northerners are being sent in as replacements for local southern losses, and as northerners increasingly assume more command positions and authority to map out the direction of the war.

Also, among the Communist troopers, there appear to be personal differences of opinion between the northerners and southerners about military tactics.

The southern-born Viet Cong guerrillas and regulars, who know the local areas and people, prefer to continue to fight a low-intensity, low-risk, guerrilla-style war, in which they engage allied units when they believe they can win, and withdraw when they cannot.

The North Vietnamese units, unfamiliar with the terrain and local populations, have gradually inched the war into a more conventional mold, whereby Communist troopers are ordered to "fight to the last man" until reinforcements arrive—and sometimes the reinforcements do not arrive in time.

One personal rub is that the southern Viet Cong guerrillas are generally called on to serve as the "spearheading" element—to guide and lead in the larger, predominantly northern units—which means the southerners, in the more forward positions and more dangerous assignments, suffer a higher proportion of casualties.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Soviet pledge

Le Thanh Nghi, North Vietnamese Deputy Premier (seated left), and V. N. Novikov, Soviet Council of Ministers chairman, put their signatures on an agreement for military and economic aid to North Vietnam. The amount of the agreement, which was signed in Moscow, was kept secret. United States estimates of Soviet aid to North Vietnam run well over $1 billion a year.

One southern prisoner told allied interrogators he had argued that these tactics were unwise, since a regular soldier could be trained in a matter of weeks and could be easily replaced if he were killed, but guerrillas required years of training to become effective in learning the local areas, people, and problems. But, the northerners rejected his line of reasoning.

Especially during the Tet offensive, Viet Cong elements complained that they had succeeded in spearheading "a hole in the knot of the enemy defense net" as they had been ordered. But the big units of northern regulars who promised to reinforce them failed to show up, and the Viet Cong were sacrificed too readily.

Complaints heard

Some Viet Cong also told allied interrogators they blamed the North Vietnamese commanders for an overreliance on the use of artillery in coordination with ground assaults on allied positions. One revealed his units was to move in close to his assigned target area, and as it rushed in for the ground assault, the North Vietnamese artillery unit was to open coordinating fire—but it did not. His unit was ordered to continue the assault and suffered severe losses.

Viet Cong elements also are beginning to complaint about the fighting abilities of the northerners. One southern captive told an allied questioner that in the early 1960's the North Vietnamese instructors and political cadre were held in high regard by the Viet Cong, but now as the Viet Cong fight alongside the North Vietnamese Army units, they see increasingly their weaknesses. The Viet Cong criticized the predominantly northern units for getting lost in the unfamiliar terrain of the southern countryside and suburban areas.

The northern troops and unit leaders often complain that the Viet Cong are too lackadaisical and undisciplined.

One unit—the 506th Battalion of Long An Province made up of both northerners and southerners—moved into a village from which the population had evacuated. The Viet Cong soldiers started helping themselves to the eggs in the nest of one villager's garden. The northerners objected, saying the Viet Cong were stealing from the people, and that they must write a note and leave some money behind for the eggs. The southerners objected, saying the villagers were their friends and had given them food in the past. The incident on the battlefield ended when the northerners also ate some of the eggs.

Later, however, in the traditional criticism and self-criticism session after the battle, a fiery exchange took place. One northerner criticized the Viet Cong for not leaving behind a note of thanks and money for the eggs in the northern tradition of courtesy. One Viet Cong reportedly retorted: "You are very tricky people. You ate the eggs until your stomach was full, and then you put the blame on us." Both sides were reprimanded.

Oil-firm partnership?

Saudi bid seen as policy shift

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

Saudi Arabia's request for partnership with the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco) reflects a major shift in Saudi policy, oil experts here believe.

Aramco officials at the company's office here said June 27 they had no immediate comment on the demand. It was made here June 3 by the Saudi Oil Minister, Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani, and strongly endorsed afterward by the government-inspired Saudi newspapers.

The newspaper At Madina said King Faisal's government wants a half share in Aramco operations. Aramco is owned by Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Standard Oil Company of California, Texaco (each 30 percent), and Mobil Oil Corporation (10 percent).

Al Madina added the Saudi Government sought partnership through persuasion and not "through exercise of one-sided legislation."

Suggestion made

Oilmen here took this as reassurance that the Saudi Government has no present intention of nationalizing Aramco, its principal source of revenue and the world's largest crude-oil producer.

Mr. Yamani suggested in a lecture to a petroleum economics seminar at the American University of Beirut that Aramco should go into partnership with the Saudi state-controlled Petroleum and Minerals Authority (Petromin).

Italian and French petroleum interests and state companies of the Soviet Union and East Europe have operated in the Middle East under various forms of the partnership principle for more than a decade.

Mr. Yamani told the Beirut seminar that he had repeatedly raised the question with Aramco's parent companies but had received negative replies.

Mr. Yamani asked all companies concerned in the area to revise their whole system of operation in the producing countries and enter into partnership with their host governments.

Yamani tells of goal

"The June, 1967, Arab-Israeli war," he continued, "with all its psychological repercussions, has made it absolutely essential for the major producers—and not least Aramco—to follow suit if they wish to continue operating peacefully in the area.

"Partnership . . . is a must. Any delay will be paid for by the oil companies concerned."

In reply to a question Mr. Yamani said his goal was to obtain a 50 percent share in Aramco operations but not necessarily all at once.

There wa a temporary stoppage in Saudi oil exports last summer caused by the June war, when most Arab governments interrupted supplies to the West. Despite this, Aramco production of crude in 1967 rose 8.6 percent to 947 million barrels as against 873 million barrels in 1966, the company report shows.

The company had achieved a daily rate of 2.8 million barrels before Egypt closed Saudi Arabia's gulf ports and European markets, on June 6, 1967, the report says. The 1966 daily-production rate had been 2.6 million barrels.

Projects sponsored

Aramco has operated in Saudi Arabia since 1933 and under its present parent-company organization since 1947. At the beginning of this year, it had 12,073 employees in Saudi Arabia, 8 percent of whom were Saudi Arabs, 11 percent United States personnel, and 8 percent others.

Aramco has sponsored major social welfare, training, and educational projects. The economic boom inside Saudi Arabia during the past five years has increased domestic demand for petroleum products, and Aramco reports its local sales inside the country rose 19 percent in 1967.

Aramco sold most of its local marketing facilities to Petromin last July 1. Petromin was formed in 1962. Its main purpose is to diversify Saudi income sources from oil, other minerals, and power and manufacturing activities.

It has entered into many agreements with other foreign groups, including the French state company Auxirap for offshore oil exploitation in the Red Sea.

New refinery rises

Petromin is spending $333 million on Saudi development projects between 1966 and 1970. With private interests it is building a new refinery at Riyad to supplement the main Aramco refinery at Ras Tanura. It completed and tested another at Jeddah this spring.

Petromin's wish for partnership with Aramco was reportedly discussed at the annual meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Vienna, June 24 to 26.

Members are Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, and Abu Dhabi. Together they say they control 44 percent of world production, 71.6 percent of world resources, and 84.7 percent of world exports.

The "big three" oil producers of the Arab world, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Libya, last Jan. 9 formed their own Arab Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Mr. Yamani said at the time of its formation that it aimed at safeguarding interests of its members and at ensuring cooperation between all oil-industry branches.

Goya painting goes unsold

By Reuters

Madrid

An oil painting by Goya was withdrawn from auction here when it failed to raise a single bid.

Its owner was believed to be planning to sell it abroad.

Painted in 1787, when Goya was 41, the picture is entitled "El Asalto de la Diligencia" (The Coach Robbery).

The owner, Baron de Lardies, applied for an export permit to sell the painting abroad, where works of art get higher prices.

Federal-aid package readied for colleges

By the Associated Press

Washington

The House Education and Labor Committee has approved a $3.4-billion package of federal assistance to the nation's colleges and students for the next two years, including prohibitions against aid to students who join in serious campus uprisings.

The measure, approved unanimously by voice, for the most part continues existing programs with increased funds to meet growing enrollments.

It includes two new programs, one to improve the education of students preparing for public service and the other to encourage universities to pool resources and facilities.

Along with prohibitions against funds for students who take part in campus rebellions, the bill also includes safeguards against the abuse of such authority by college officials.

The original prohibitions were written in as a result of the Columbia University rebellion. The safeguards were added when the furor calmed down.

The news — briefly

International . . .

Bonn

Three East German deputy ministers have been refused permission by the Allied Travel Office in West Berlin to visit Britain, the British Embassy said here.

The move follows a decision to scrutinize more closely travel applications by East German officials in retaliation for new restrictions on land access routes across East Germany to West Berlin.

Rome

More than 20,000 farmers demonstrated against Italy's Common Market policies in downtown Rome.

The Communist labor union called the rally to protest the lowering of Common Market barriers before substantial reforms are made in the country's agricultural system. The farmers also demanded increased pensions and social security benefits.

Melbourne

Demonstrators smashed every window in the United States consulate, tore down the American flag, and fought with police in a wild anti-Vietnam war protest timed to coincide with U.S. Independence Day. It was the worst antiwar demonstration seen in Melbourne. Other demonstrations erupted in Brisbane and Sydney.

London

The House of Commons approved independence for Swaziland, the last African territory for which Britain is responsible except breakaway Rhodesia.

The British-protected state in Southern Africa is slated to become independent Sept. 6. The bill giving it legal effect now has to pass the House of Lords and receive formal royal assent.

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Malaysia and Thailand have agreed to let each other's troops cross the border in pursuit of guerrillas, the Thai Deputy Defense Minister, Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapya, said after talks here.

Thailand will also make a survey of border villages to see if any are being used as bases by Communist insurgents, he said.

London

Queen Elizabeth II and her husband, Prince Philip, will fly to Recife, Brazil, Nov. 1 for an 18-day visit to Brazil and Chile, it was announced here.

Saigon

American infantrymen, joined by cooks, clerks, and drivers in close-quarters fighting, hurled back an attack on a major U.S. base Thursday, turning small arms and machine guns on enemy commandos who advanced into their bunkers.

The assault on the U.S. 25th Infantry Division's base at Dau Tieng, about 40 miles northwest of Saigon, began with a 500-round barrage of mortars and rockets, then raged for 2½ hours before the Communist force broke off its attack.

United States . . .

New York

A special study panel appointed by Mayor John V. Lindsay has called for a three year economic and social plan for Harlem, including an industrial development center to attract business and industry to the area.

At the same time, the panel, named two years ago, criticized several city agencies and private businessmen for neglecting Harlem.

The panel consisted of six Harlem businessmen, asked by Mayor Linday to inquire into what the people of Harlem wanted and to make recommendations for strengthening the area's industrial, commercial, and business base.

Washington

Civilians in the Pentagon and proponents of surface ships are blocking development of United States submarines while Russia is far ahead in numbers of undersea craft, charges Vice-Adm. Hyman G. Rickover.

The principal tactic being used to delay submarine progress is "to study things" too much, Admiral Rickover adds.

This is particularly true, he says, of his proposal for a new superquiet sub that could be used to track Russian missile-carrying submarines.

Paterson, N.J.

A third night of disorders subsided following a short rain after rock shrowing and window smashing had spread outside the Puerto Rican section.

Police reported that 24 persons, all adults, had been arrested Thursday night and Friday, bringing the total for the three days to 54. They were charged with varied counts of resisting arrest, malicious mischief, and loitering.

Minneapolis

Three firebombings were reported and scores of windows were broken by more than 100 youths—most of them Negroes—on the Minneapolis South side.

The trouble erupted after a Fourth of July fireworks display at a city park.

A spokesman at General Hospital said 13 persons were treated for minor injuries.

The trouble came about 24 hours after demonstrators clashed with police and with a crowd gathered to hear former Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace in downtown Minneapolis Wednesday night.

News of July 4 and 5 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide suorces of this newspaper.

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Labor tie-up may black out Democrats' Chicago hoopla

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

After three days of mediation efforts to settle an Illinois Bell Telephone Company strike in Chicago collapsed, Mayor Richard J. Daley warned that unless the bargaining impasse ends soon the Democratic National Convention in the International Amphitheater next month could be "old-fashioned, without television and radio coverage."

Mayor Daley led efforts to break a deadlock between Illinois Bell and a council of five locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW), which represents 11,800 linemen, cable splicers, installers, repair and maintenance men, and clerical employees. The unionists have not worked for 2½ months.

Their strike over new contract terms was 58 days old July 4. However, the unionists had been idle 17 days before their walkout began officially because IBEW locals refused to cross picket lines of the Communications Workers of America during CWA's strike against Illinois Bell.

The issue now is the amount of a pay increase, and that involves a basic fight over whether Bell System agreements covering some 350,000 telephone workers nationally—including CWA employees of Illinois Bell—will be topped in the IBEW bargaining.

The company has offered "pattern" increases that amount to about 7.5 percent a year by its estimate, a little less by the IBEW's. The union wants more.

Mayor Daley's warning that the strike might seriously handicap the Democratic convention scheduled to open Aug. 26 is taken with grains of salt in some quarters. One company spokesman in Chicago described the talk of interference with the convention as "an ax over the company" to force a settlement. But in addition to Mayor Daley, James W. Cook, president of Illinois Bell, acknowledges the increasing seriousness of the labor tie-up.

Work 45% completed

The struck company has completed roughly 45 percent of the installation work necessary for the national convention. Nearly all outside cables for radio and television networks have been installed, using supervisory and other forces since the IBEW quit work. Cable and wiring jobs also are nearly finished at 28 central telephone-exchange buildings and four long-distance switching centers. Work got under way almost immediately after Chicago was awarded the convention last Oct. 8.

However, an estimated 80,000 hours of work is left to be done, and since the strike, Illinois Bell supervisory employees have not been able to get inside the amphitheater to install 3,200 telephones, 20 switchboards to be used by newspapers and radio and television stations and networks, and the internal switchboard and batteries of telephones needed for each of the 50 state delegations. Also, connections are needed for more than 400 teletype machines to be used for communications for newspapers, wire services, and other agencies.

The amphitheater now has 107 coin-box telephones for outside calls.

In addition, Illinois Bell has an order for 2,800 extra telephones to be installed at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, the Democratic headquarters, and at other hotels where state delegations will be housed. And the Democratic National Committee needs a switchboard at its office.

Broadcast operation controls and microwave antennas still are awaiting installation on roofs of the amphitheater and other buildings and, according to Joseph P. O'Brien, Illinois Bell's news-service manager, further "big problems" involve linking "complex equipment—the teletypes, telephones, radio and television autdio equipment—into voice pathways for the stations and networks."

Some $500,000 invested

The company already has invested $500,000 in labor and equipment for the convention. Its total costs will be about $1.5 million—more if the strike ends so close to the deadlines that augmented installation crews and heavy overtime are required.

Illinois Bell has "manpower and materials to do the job in time," Mr. O'Brien said. "The trouble is, we can't do the work if we're denied access to the amphitheater by pickets or if other union workers walk off the job if our supervisory employees go inside." He added, "That could happen at the hotels."

Mayor Daley said he did not intend to ask IBEW strikers to remove pickets at the amphitheater so that work could go on, and a union spokesman said there "isn't a chance in the world" that the union would do this voluntarily.

The mediation left the parties just about where they were before, about 1 to 2 percent apart on pay raises and benefit. Illinois Bell says it has offered a "top" package increase that includes $16 to $26 a week in raises over a three-year period, the high figure for skilled craftsmen now at a $160.65-a-week rate. The union wants $180 a week now for the skilled and $190 a week in a year, with additional amounts for top-rated people in other Illinois Bell locations (in Cairo, Ill., $31); smaller but substantial gains for less-skilled workers, and a reopening or renegotiation in 18 months.

Illinois Bell contends it would be "completely unfair" to all telephone workers who already have signed new contracts to meet IBEW demands that management says echo a theme, "We want more—more than anyone else," with arguments of local needs, inequities, and greater skills.

By Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Underground fairyland

Visitors pause in front of reflected stalactites in Luray Caverns, Va., where the colorful rock formations range from miniature to massive.

Retired Army chief worked quietly to lift burden of war

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Gen. Harold K. Johnson was never a man for fast answers.

The 35-year Army veteran retired following a distinguished military career culminating in a four-year term as Army chief of staff.

When he assumed his office in 1964, he faced the difficult problem of coping with the faltering effort in Vietnam.

And he left office with that war near no easy conclusion. During the interim he played a major part in directing the logistical buildup and the development of forces to the point at which the war has become an all-consuming burden for his service.

As the quiet, soft-spoken, and deeply religious general faced the many problems of the war, he was unable to find many easy—as well as satisfactory—solutions, and his four-year term was one of constant questioning and review.

During interviews in his third-floor office overlooking the Pentagon's expansive mall, he was never prone to snap judgments on any of the issues of current concern.

Often the answer to a question would take nearly the allotted time, but the general was always careful to continue until he was satisfied that issues had been adequately explored.

He manifested somewhat the same attitude toward his staff, who viewed his departure with some regret.

The general's leave taking was done in characteristic manner with little ceremony. Only a last-day presidential luncheon saved the occasion from passing with bare notice. In his entire term of office the general never allowed a large formal ceremony on any of his official visits to the various Army forces. He believed that such affairs were a needless burden upon the soldiers who would have been involved, and he preferred that they devote their time to more meaningful and productive activities.

It is significant that those members of the Army who believe that there are deficiencies in that service's abilities to fight such wars as that in Vietnam thought they had a friend and supporter in General Johnson. And those on his staff of a more conventional bent of mind were as deeply devoted to him.

Late hours—with appreciation

The general was never easy on his staff. He worked often until 10 or 11 p.m. And this meant that others had to do the same. But it was hard to find many who really minded, for the general was always able to give the impression to those who worked for him that their efforts were of great value to him personally and of measurable value to the service.

General Johnson gained the respect of those working with him as he advanced upward in the Army structure. While in a Japanese prisoner-of-war camp following the famous Bataan march, he gained a reputation as an absolutely incorruptible and unselfish commissary officer. In Korea, as a regiment commander, he was often on the scene of trouble, preferring first-hand direction to operations from the safer command post.

As chief of staff he handled the logistical effort that won him the praise of President Johnson. He also oversaw improvement in tactics, training, equipment, and capability. And he tried to improve the lot of officers and enlisted men, believing that the Army had to change if it were to take full advantage of available abilities and if it were to spur the capable to remain in service.

The Army he left is beset with problems, most of them related to the war in Vietnam. Many of these difficulties the general was unable to resolve, but sources believe he prepared the way for solutions when the war becomes less of an overwhelming burden.

New York increases state aid to cities

By the Associated Press

Albany, N.Y.

The 62 cities in New York State will begin soon to reap a $290-million extra payment in state aid to help them to meet the special problems posed by modern urban life.

Legislation awarding the additional money was approved by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller as he completed action on the last 460 of the 1,036 bills left on his desk by the 1968 Legislature.

Mr. Rockefeller's office announced approval of the measure, along with his decisions on 220 other measures.

In a flurry of bill-signing activity, governor Rockefeller also:

- Signed a bill creating 125 judgeships for various courts across the state, the first major expansion of the judiciary in more than two decades.
- Vetoed a measure that would have raised the maximum prison sentence for selling marijuana to minors from 25 years to life, as well as increasing penalties for other narcotics offenses. He said there had been "no justification presented" to support the idea that it would deter sale or possession of narcotics.
- Vetoed a bill designed to discourage price-cutting competition between big-volume liquor retailers and small package stores. It would have required the big stores to add at least 18 percent to the wholesale price, to reflect operating costs.

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★Soviets tie arms cut to Mideast

Continued from Page 1

last weekend, just after Dr. Jarring had been the Israeli and UAR Foreign Ministers in Western Europe.

President Nasser was due in Moscow July 4 for a visit to discuss the Middle East situation.

The Moscow correspondent of the London Observer reports Soviet hopes of getting the Arabs, through President Nasser, to accept more compromises to meet Israel's security demands.

Pressure suggested

But the key to peace, as the Arabs see it, remains Israeli troop withdrawal. Many Arab observers feel that after the November elections the administration in Washington may apply at least moderate pressure to Israel to withdraw and accept the kind of indirect peace talks the Arabs want.

The Soviets have a special interest in disarmament, especially of the nuclear kind, in the Middle East. They are well aware that nonsignatories of the nonproliferation treaty, France and their Communist rival, China, could conceivably pass on nuclear know-how to the Mideast's nonnuclear nations.

Israel, which is at least approaching nuclear-weapon capability, has hesitated about signing the treaty. Jerusalem reports said an Israeli Cabinet decision might be required.

The U.A.R., which is behind Israel in nuclear technology, did sign. It is the only Middle Eastern member of the 18-nation UN Disarmament Committee which has been meeting in Geneva. It played an active role in drafting the treaty.

Israel has a small United States-built reactor at Yavneh, near Ashdod, used for research since 1952. This has no known capacity for producing plutonium for nuclear weapons.

France helps Israel

France helped Israel build a much larger and still supersecret installation at Dimona, in the Negev Desert. It began operation in 1964.

If Israel has managed to build a chemical separation plant for plutonium, experts have estimated that Dimona could produce about six kilograms of plutonium a year.

In 1961 the U.A.R.'s atomic energy organization set up, with Soviet aid, a small 2,000 kilowatt reactor at Inchass in northern Egypt. It is not believed to have capacity for making plutonium.

A regional isotope center in Cairo collaborates with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in studying peacetime uses of nuclear energy with other Arab countries of the Middle East.

By the beginning of 1967 Egypt had sent about 150 atomic-energy students abroad, probably less than the same sort of students sent abroad by Israel.

Some of the Egyptian students and experts probably have worked at the Dubna Nuclear-Energy Institute in the Soviet Union, as did Chinese experts before the Sino-Soviet split.

In 1965, at the time of a large Chinese industrial credit to Egypt, there were Egyptian newspaper stories that Egypt's atomic scientists would be working with Chinese experts under an unpublished Sino-Egyptian agreement.

Later it was reported that Peking had insisted on sending Chinese experts to see the Soviet-built Inchass project. Cairo had not permitted this and Peking accordingly had refused to share its technical knowledge, the reports said.

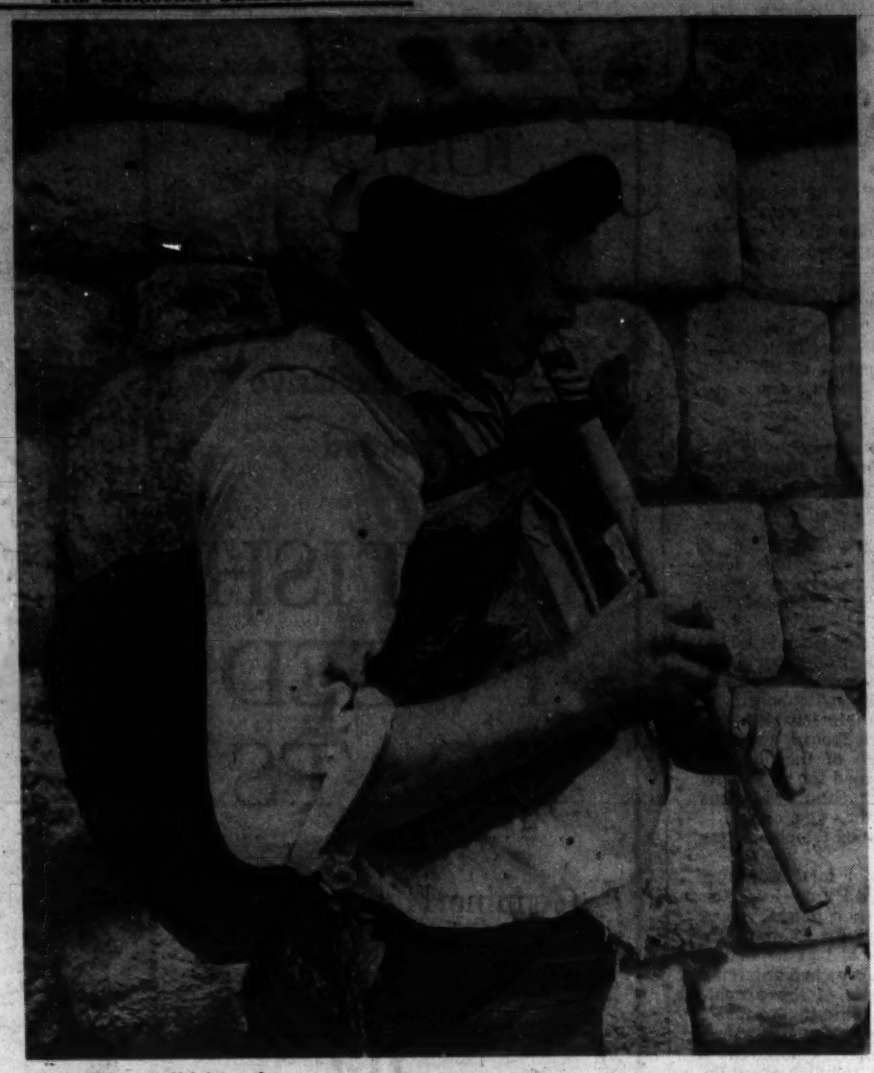
Egyptian leaders have publicly said the U.A.R. would not make nuclear weapons. But before the June, 1967, war President Nasser said several times the U.A.R. might strike a preemptive blow at Israel if Israel began manufacturing nuclear arms.

Israel's imported Vautour, Skyhawk, and other bomber aircraft could not transport types of nuclear weapons hitherto known, though these could be carried in its Noratlas transports or civil airliners.

Israel, however, is known to be experimenting with intermediate-range ballistic missiles of a French type which could deliver a nuclear warhead.

The U.A.R. has three bombardment missiles developed in Egypt. But these have poor guidance systems. Since the June war Egypt is reported to have received new Soviet short-range missiles.

Egypt has at least two squadrons of Tupolev TU-16 Badger bombers. These were designed specifically to carry atomic bombs for the Soviet Air Force.



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Haunting melody

A floppy felt hat, his belongings strapped to his back, and a tune from a homemade recorder. What more could a wanderer wish for on his strolls through Cuzco, Peru?

★Sato urges Japan: 'Don't rock the boat!'

Continued from Page 1

the party seeks to win only one extra seat. Its campaign effort is merely not to lose seats to the opposition parties.

Bus leads the way

Nevertheless, the Prime Minister does not shirk his campaign duties.

An aqua and yellow campaign bus leads the way, its loudspeaker blaring that the Prime Minister has come to seek support for the Liberal-Democratic candidates. Mr. Sato's shiny black Nissan, surrounded by security cars, follows.

In the watery paddies, farm women planting rice unbend long enough to wave at the passing motorcade. In the towns, people line the streets or lean out of windows. Some flutter paper flags. A few clap. As the caravan moves slowly by it leaves in its wake a trail of pleased smiles and giggles.

When the cavalcade stops, the Prime Minister, president of the LDP, climbs onto the roof of the campaign bus. Holding a microphone in his white-gloved hand, he asks the assembled crowd to vote for the "fine" LDP candidates.

Standing alongside him with outsize paper crysanthemums in their lapels, the "fine" candidates modestly bow.

"Go home," yells a lone heckler at one stop.

"I just got here," the Prime Minister retorts. "You go home." The crowd laughs as rain pelts down on hundreds of umbrellas.

Security question raised

Everywhere Mr. Sato's message is essentially the same: Japan has never been so well off or such a great power; the people must maintain the present "system of freedom" if the want Japan's growth to continue.

The way to preserve this system, Mr. Sato stresses, is to maintain security, to maintain prosperity, to maintain law and order.

At a press conference at Itazuke Airport in Fukuoka, where public sentiment against the United States airbase runs high following the recent crash of a Phantom jet, the Prime Minister focuses on the U.S.-Japanese security treaty. The reason why Japan has the treaty, he tells newsment, is because its own self-defense forces, especially the air forces, are still weak.

Reiterating this theme in the nearby steel community of Yawata before about 1,500 people, he declares it is not enough to say, "Remove the bases." If you remove the bases, he warns, you destroy the security treaty.

Asian noninvolvement cited

If Japan ends the security treaty, he adds, the Japanese must be "willing to make sacrifices." This comment, one notices later, receives no play in the Japanese press.

Significantly, Mr. Sato's appeal for support of the treaty is on grounds that it has kept Japan from involvement in Asia's problems. He recalls how in 1960 some people said Japan would become the "beggar of Asia" because of the treaty. But, he notes, "neither in Korea nor in Vietnam have we gotten involved."

The implication is that the security treaty has left Japan free to pursue prosperity—and if the Japanese want continued economic growth they must support the treaty. He adds, though, that he has no intention of keeping foreign military forces in Japan forever.

As the Prime Minister wends his way down the western coast of Kyushu, away from the American bases, he talks less about security and more about the good life.

Air conditioners and autos

In the city of Kurume he tells audiences in effect:

"I ask you to compare life not with the postwar years but with two and three years ago. There are air conditioners even in the countryside. I notice that farmers who wear tabi [split-toed sock] drive automobiles. But we are not satisfied with this. We must think about the future. Therefore, vote for us so we can go on."

Mr. Sato more specifically states this mood when he tells the voters in effect that "to maintain progress, we must maintain the present political and economic structure. There is no future with the Socialists and the Communists. Stick with the LDP and the present 'system' and we can even overtake the United States."

What the Japanese think about Mr. Sato's statements is hard to determine. The crowds (generally small, perhaps because of the rain) are friendly, attentive, respectful. Here again, one senses they are voting not so much for policies or ideas but for "the system," the candidate, the personality. This is how things are done.

'Banzai' exchanged

"The fact that Mr. Sato has appeared is more important than what he says," comments an LDP official.

As Mr. Sato winds up his talk atop the bus, he leads his official entourage in three "banzai" (long live) for the citizens of the town. They, in turn, ring out three banzai for him, throwing up their arms in familiar gesture.

Stepping down from the bus, Mr. Sato stops briefly to shake a few hands—a novel custom in Japanese politicking—and occasionally to fondle a child. There is no lingering, however.

Rhodesian party shows signs of split

By David Winder

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The first signs of a major internal split since Rhodesia declared its unilateral independence from Britain on Nov. 11, 1965, now are appearing within the ranks of the ruling Rhodesia Front Party.

It comes principally with the enforced resignation of William Harper, the powerful and extreme right-wing Minister of Interior. But the spontaneous resignation of another Rhodesia Front supporter, Winston Field, a former prime minister, seems to add credence to the "chinks in the armor" theory.

There is nothing to suggest, however, that the former prime minister resigned out of any sympathy for Mr. Harper.

True, splinter groups have arisen since UDI (unilateral declaration of independence). But they were relatively minor political reactions to the uncertainties of the constitutional situation which neither originated at a high level nor involved any major political figure.

Realignment ahead?

The resignation of Mr. Harper therefore could mean:

- That Rhodesia now is to see a significant realignment of political forces within the country. This could erode the now entrenched position where one party virtually speaks for all white citizens.
- That internal domestic politics could play a more decisive role in deciding Rhodesia's future course than any external action taken by either Britain or the United Nations.

For Britain these cracks in the hitherto solid wall of defiance are long awaited. All along, Britain's motive for applying sanctions was to cause sufficient dissention through economic hardship in the hope that moderates would agitate for a political accommodation with Britain on racially liberal principles.

But the causes for the split are inconsistent with this theory.

The break within the party does not reflect a move to the Left, which Britain desires but a shift to the Right. Still this could only benefit Britain if Premier Ian Smith, having shrugged off an extreme-right-wing challenge, now should feel freer to reach an understanding with Britain.

Population grows

Also, the crisis did not arise over the actual effects of sanctions but over the color question. This broods heavily over the Rhodesian political scene where the increase in the African population since UDI is greater than the total white population.

Mr. Harper has long been known to be a strong advocate of "separate development" for the African population. He is reported to have told a Rhodesian Front meeting recently that he was opposed to elected Africans in Parliament and didn't believe in putting them there for show. Mr. Harper does, however, favor the presence in the House of tribal chiefs, who are more likely to support the government.

While Mr. Harper's views are well known, they have attracted attention in recent weeks in view of the controversy aroused by the publication of the Whaley Constitutional Commission's report.

The report, intended to guide Rhodesians on the type of constitution they might like to choose in view of the constitutional break with Britain, favors parliamentary racial parity.

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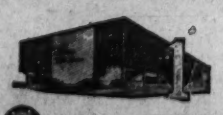
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Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Webster Springs, W.Va.

Webster County's isolated one- and two-room schools, heated with fat coal stoves, are disappearing. Slowly, modern classrooms are appearing among its Appalachian mountains and hollows.

Four blue-and-white, mobile-van classrooms circulate among the 13 schools here. They were purchased three years ago with $111,200 from Title I of the 1965 Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Almost two years ago, Title I funds bought a bright, $61,700, six-room school building. This year's summer program, funded under Title I, calls for three portable classrooms totaling $40,593.

But, say county officials, these are only a start. Within the past four years, the county's 38 scattered schools have been consolidated into 13 buildings. At least 10 of these, musty and deteriorating, must be replaced, they say, eying Title I.

Mice scamper across the floor in a classroom in 51-year-old Cowen High School. Shelf doors hang askew in the dank, makeshift auditorium at Bergoo Grade School. Halls in Webster Springs Elementary are battered and dark.

Hard to qualify

The outlook is bleak for any massive, federally funded construction program. Under Title I guidelines, construction is called a local responsibility except in cases of "extreme financial need." With 68 percent of its population on welfare, Webster County qualified—the second time around—for its six-room portable school.

The cream-colored, one-story Title I school sits in a grassy field in Hacker Valley. The 50-year-old, two-room schoolhouse—one of several which the Title I school helped replace—still stands next to it.

Parents, wary of most changes, have not welcomed consolidation and the closing of their familiar one-room schools, says Alva Jones, county superintendent of schools. He sees this reluctance as one of the county's biggest barriers to educational progress.

Hacker Valley, however, was ready, Mr. Jones says. For $6,000 parents themselves renovated the old schoolhouse here, turning it into a cafeteria, kitchen, and library for the Title I school. Federal officials like to see this kind of local support for the rare Title I construction programs.

Teachers list advantages

Teachers here like the new school's electric heat and bright lights best. Next come the advantages of having more time for each grade.

"You can make much better use of your materials and give the children more individual attention," says Mrs. Lena Malcomb, eighth-grade teacher and acting principal at the Hacker Valley School.

But affection for the familiar, one-room schoolhouse lingers.

"You have something there you don't have here — like picnics and field trips," says Hattie Sears, who teaches fourth and fifth grades.

Jill Norman, a sixth grader, went to a tworoom school in Cleveland, W.Va., before coming to Hacker Valley.

"The old school was just like I wanted it. I had the same teacher for four years," she said wistfully.

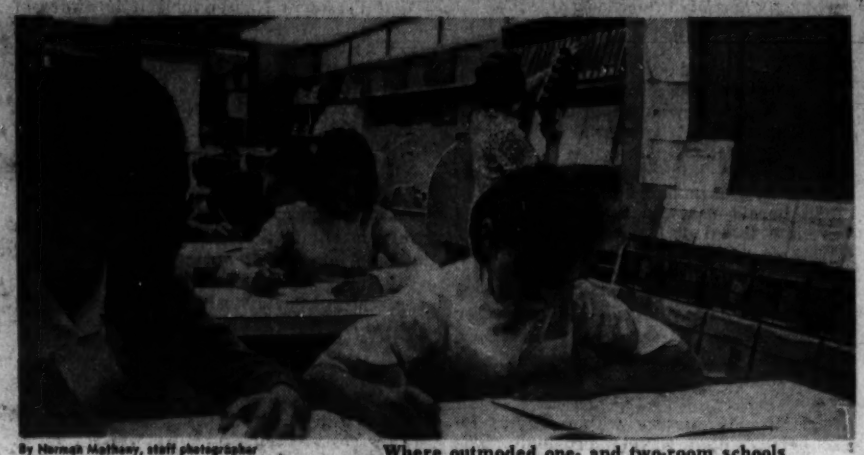
Jill, wearing corduroy pants and tennis shoes, was swinging her legs from a sleek fiber-glass chair in one of the county's two remedial-reading labs. The lab was parked between the new and old Hacker Valley Schools.

Roving laboratories

The county's four labs—two remedial, one science, one health-social studies—stay at a school for six to nine weeks. Some teachers call them "the highlight of our education program."

"I like coming to the lab best," Jill said. "There are fewer kids and the books are new."

In the gold-carpeted, wood-paneled reading lab, complete with filmstrips, projectors, headsets and individual booths, one teacher and her aide handle about 60 students a day.



By Hannah Mahoney, staff photographer

Where outmoded one- and two-room schools once stood as symbols of the struggling Webster County, W.Va., educational system, modern, mobile classrooms like this reading laboratory in Hacker Valley now are circulating among the county's 13 schools. But county officials say the portable classrooms are only a start.

Education on the go

Last of three articles on the impact of federal funds on a West Virginia school system.

★Johnson encourages Central American trade

Continued from Page 1

Opinion is that the target date is too optimistic.

The free-trade area, begun in 1961, is lagging. Imports by members from each other formed only 11.5 percent of total area imports in 1966.

The Central American Common Market, on the other hand, has been racing along much faster.

In 1960, trade among members was about $32 million—or some 8 percent of total trade. By last year it was above $208 million, or more than 20.6 percent.

El Salvador and Guatemala do most of the exporting within the market, and Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Honduras most of the buying.

Problem of momentum

Today, about 95 percent of goods traded inside the market are tariff and duty free. The only exceptions are petroleum and certain other items. A common external tariff is charged on 87 percent of items, with another 8 percenut to be added by April 21, 1969.

So the experiment of poorer nations to band together for more strength has succeeded—so far.

But now the market has struck trouble. It contains only some 15 million people, in an area about the size of France.

To keep its momentum, it must expand even more. The only way it can do this is to join with other hemisphere nations in the free-trade area—but this is a slow business, and there's a lack of capital.

Lucrative U.S. market

A joint common market-free trade area commission was set up after the Punta del Este summit last year. It is scheduled to meet in Trinidad in September. Not much is expected from it this year.

A more immediate crisis is sagging world prices for the primary export-earners of market members.

Rapid early growth was made possible because each of the five members were exporting its coffee, sugar, and cotton, and getting good returns.

Now sugar is down, members want more of the lucrative American market. They say they ought to be getting a premium on their coffee because of its high quality.

Imports have risen faster than exports, causing balance-of-payments problems.

As individual members tried to minimize the effects, they found themselves hamstrung because of the new common market arrangements.

In San José, Costa Rica, in June, ministers confronted a real crisis. They decided to impose more duties on nonessential imports for five years, and a local consumption tax of 10 to 20 percent.

Nicaragua rushed the agreement through its Congress, and now is threatening to leave the market altogether unless the other four act at once. Powerful forces in the other states object to higher prices at home.

President Johnson stepped into the middle of this at San Salvador.

There was not much he could do on the spot. An international conference in Geneva has been trying to hammer out a new global sugar agreement. The Senate has just ratified a new coffee agreement. Foreign aid is being squeezed.

But he was able to talk in private with the leaders. With only a few months of his presidency to go, he could speak out about the needs of the poorer nations—and the absolute necessity for them to help themselves.

He could not commit the next president to anything. His own pockets were empty. But officials here hoped that his words could propel the common market into solving its temporary difficulties, and push the rest of the hemisphere along the road to greater cooperation.

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Israel takes dim view of latest Nasser trip to Moscow

By Francis Oiner
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem

President Nasser's visit to Moscow is viewed in Israel with what could be described as moderate concern.

According to authoritative evaluation here, the visit might at best prolong the present Arab-Israeli deadlock. At worst it might herald renewed Soviet-Arab efforts to isolate Israel at the United Nations by driving a wedge between Jerusalem and Washington.

Israelis believe that President Nasser's Moscow trip was prompted by three major considerations:

- Egypt's uneasiness over further Soviet penetration into its military and economic life.
- Economic pressure within Egypt. Israel believes that Egypt's economic difficulties cannot be solved on a long-term basis by the Soviet Union but only by the West, particularly the United States, and that President Nasser himself is aware of this.
- Cairo's growing realization that if any country can do so, the United States alone can persuade Israel to withdraw from the territories occupied in last year's six-day war.

Cairo resentment seen

Reports reaching here indicate that resentment in Egypt at the Soviet Union's military inactivity during the six-day war has not yet abated. If anything, these reports say, it has grown due to the massive current presence of Soviet technicians and advisers in the Egyptian armed forces.

It is against this background that President Nasser's talks with the leaders of the Kremlin are being viewed here. Israelis note that Mr. Nasser would now like to mend his fences with the United States, although not at the cost of forfeiting Soviet aid.

According to Israeli estimates this aid has brought him $1,500,000,000 worth of arms and military equipment since last year's defeat.

Also, Mr. Nasser seems eager to restore the situation of the late 1950's, when he was able to derive assistance from both East and West. In addition to all this, Cairo is now demanding from the Soviet Union more modern weapons, particularly missiles, and more supersonic aircraft.

Peace moves questioned

Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin's plan for Middle Eastern disarmament is being taken here as an ill-disguised stratagem to get Israel to withdraw without a peace treaty — the objective which, Israelis are convinced, both Egypt and the Soviet Union are out to achieve.

The Israelis say that, with all the so-called moderation emanating from Cairo and Moscow, neither of them has so far spoken of a formal, binding, and unambiguous peace between the warring sides in the Middle East.

It is within this context that Israelis explain the more moderate line recently taken by Egypt in public statements with regard to Israel. Some of these statements were made by Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riyad during his tour of Scandinavian countries.

According to Israeli information, the Kremlin is inclined to lend an attentive ear to Egyptian requests for missiles and planes. But the principal task of these arms, it is said here, would be to provide an air umbrella for the Soviet Mediterranean fleet.

Moscow moving carefully

Local sources add that the Russians would in that case probably not ask for a formal agreement on the use of land bases, as Western countries are in the habit of doing. What they would want is a de facto arrangement.

It is believed here that the Soviet Union will not at this stage do anything to upset by physical intervention the balance of power in the Middle East, which is being maintained by the Arab states versus Israel on the regional level, and the United States versus the Soviet Union on the global level.

But the Israelis are convinced that the Kremlin will spare no effort to upset this balance by political or diplomatic means. And President Nasser's talks in Moscow are seen here as part of these efforts.

Pilots' use of radar hit

By the Associated Press

Washington

The National Transportation Safety Board has urged that airline pilots be prohibited from using radar to try to steer their way through storm areas.

Chairman Joseph J. O'Connell Jr. said the board believes there has been a tendency by some pilots to use airborne weather radar for deliberate penetration instead of weather avoidance as intended.

The board recommended that the Federal Aviation Administration amend regulations to prohibit penetration of thunderstorm activity in areas where severe thunderstorms or tornadoes have been forecast.

It also recommended that until standards are developed, pilots be required to avoid such storms by at least 20 nautical miles, about 23 statute miles.

Reform group calls off Wailing Wall prayers

By the Associated Press

Jerusalem

Representatives of the World Union for Progressive Judaism informed Premier Levi Eshkol that they have decided not to pray at the Wailing Wall, thus avoiding a head-on confrontation with Israel's Orthodox Jewry.

Members of the union, in Israel for a world congress of Progressive Reform Judaism, had planned to highlight their visit by holding prayers at the Wailing Wall, attended by both men and women worshipers.

Orthodox Jewry, which bans mixed prayers at the wall, planned to stage a mass "pray-in" at the wall, and shut the Reformists out. It was feared the two religious factions might come to blows.

After seeing Mr. Eshkol, the Reformists declared they "would refrain for the present from holding services at the wall until there can be undisturbed exercise of Israel's declared principle of freedom of religion."

The union claims 250,000 adherents in 24 countries, mainly the United States, Britain, and South Africa.

Performance and potential

TV and the cities

ARTS ENTERTAINMENT

By Louise Sweeney

New York

The Columbia Broadcasting System's three-part series on "The Cities," was massive, as billed. And it was provocative. And it was informative. But was it really a creative look at the urban crisis? In the last section in particular—"To Build the Future"—one hoped CBS would do for the urban dilemma what Newsweek did for the black dilemma in its special Nov. 20 issue on "The Negro in America—What Must Be Done." That issue included a 12-point program for specific action now.

As impressive and detailed as the CBS series was, one wished it could have offered a concrete plan of its own for curing the cities. How much would it take to overhaul major cities and change them into areas where people live rather than just exist grimly? Gunnar Myrdal suggested it would cost "trillions," but that is not specific enough. Why not a national blueprint for change in the cities?

Medium of change

A CBS certainly has the resources of a Newsweek. And television has become the great medium of change. But at this point it seems like some giant who doesn't know his own strength. If TV wished to, it could be an irresistible channel for vital social legislation. Writer Steve Scheuer of TV KEY has already written to the presidents of the three networks suggesting that they cover the issue of gun-control legislation with hard-nosed daily stories, as they covered steps leading up to the Civil Rights Bill of 1965, until a proper law is enacted.

CBS itself has already proved what an impact one hour of news programing can have with its superb "Hunger in America" program. Those vivid pictures plus several specific and searing recommendations by CBS News on the allocation of food stamps have helped generate congressional discussions, and outpouring of national concern, and changes within the federal food programs. But one doubts the CBS cities series will have that effect.

It is too bad, because so much of that three-part series was worthwnile. Part I subtitled "A City Is to Live In," dealt with the blight of the cities (pollution, the ghettos, strangled transportation) and zeroed in on Cleveland as a case in point. Its black mayor, Carl Stokes, pointed out that "by standing still a city slips backward."

The program traced a typical relationship between a slum-ridden inner core city and the comfortable suburbs to which white workers flee each night. In this case, it was a town that has three black families in a total population of 100,000 and means to keep it that way.

A possible solution, that of regional government which would equalize conditions in the cities and their suburbs, was suggested by Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York. He was one of a group of several prominent people interviewed who are concerned with the plight of the cities—people like Lewis Mumford, Athelstan Spilhaus, John Gardner, Kenneth Clark.

Part II dealt with another problem of the cities: "Dilemma Black and White." It offered a bitter contrast between the pleasant, racially mixed suburb of Crenshaw, west of Watts in Los Angeles, and the densely black ghetto of New York's Bedford-Stuyvesant. The work of a community self-help group known as "Try" in Bedford-Stuyvesant, the attempts of Crenshaw Neighbors, Inc., to keep their community integrated with a balance of races, and the breakthroughs for black business owners and workers in Rochester, N.Y., were all indications of what can be done about the dilemma.

Part III, "To Build the Future," dealt with some individual solutions to the cities' problems: two new cities like the integrated Columbia, Md., with its small-town environment, built in the urban corridor between Washington and Baltimore; and Irvine, Calif., the city built around the University of California. The reclamation of the wasteland of downtown Philadelphia with $3 billion, the possibilities of building New York offshore islands with landfill from Manhattan's wastes were among other solutions presented.

But again, there was no *national plan* for rehabilitating our cities. This can be said without slighting the fine investigatory work of the CBS News reporters or the pungent commentary of Walter Cronkite.

A special clap on the back should go to the series' sponsor, the Institute of Life Insurance, which has a costly stake in the crisis of the cites. The sponsor dispensed with intrusive commercials and offered instead a thoughtful introduction and final word on each program. That final word was to write for a copy of its cities booklet, "Crisis," in care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y. 10001.

In the 'clean room'
. . . a girl works on a Resistojet engine in "Anatomy of a Shoot," a program on space flight in CBS-TV's "21st Century" series Sunday, July 7.

Theater: Bond at Coventry . . .

By Harold Hobson

Coventry, England

Edward Bond, whose "Narrow Road to the Deep North" has been presented at the Belgrade Theater, here first attracted attention with a play called "Saved." I did not see this play, which has become one of the most talked-of dramas of the decade. It contained an incident in which a baby is stoned to death gratuitously by some rowdy youths in a London park. This incident provoked strong protest in some quarters, but Mr. Bond says it is a typical example of English understatement, and is not comparable for atrocity with the bombing of Dresden.

Mr. Bond has visited Coventry, which he does not claim to know well, but he has seen the famous new cathedral. It does not please him. "I know the cathedral . . . scandalous," he says. "That it is ugly goes without saying. An insult to one's humanity." On a broader front he declares that "religion discredits the morality it is meant to support."

In view of all this, one must admit that Canon Stephen Verney of Coventry Cathedral, chairman of the executive of the international conference on people and cities, has shown considerable imperturbability in commissioning Mr. Bond to write a play. Canon Verney is concerned, as is everyone, at the violence that reigns in big cities, and of violence Mr. Bond is a theatrical exponent of the first order. The outcome is "The Narrow Road to the Deep North."

Instead of solitude

The play is set in some indeterminate period in the 17th, 18th, or 19th century. There is a poet who journeys to the deep north of Japan in search of enlightenment. He contemplates a wall for 29 years seeking enlightenment and then decides that if enlightenment is not in oneself, that it is nowhere. He returns to the river bank whence he had started, and finds a great city instead of solitude.

The city is ruled by a tyrant, Shogo. The real heir to the city is a baby, whom the poet, Basho, is unwillingly given to look after. A burlesqued British colonial official and his tambourine-banging sister see the child as a chance to raise the mob and capture the city for the Empire and Christianity. They do in fact take the city, but it is retaken, and Shogo finds the official's absurd sister with five small children.

In distress he begs her to tell him which is the king's son, and she refuses. Whereupon in great agony of mind he kills them all. But he is conquered himself, his body is dismembered, and the missionary goes mad. A young priest, a Buddhist, who has been a quiet point in the action all through, says that there are some problems to which there are no solutions. The play ends with his ritual suicide.

No small courage

I do not know whether Canon Verney is satisfied with what he has received, but "Narrow Road to the Deep North" is not a negligible play. The missionary in the scene with the children, though she is ridiculous, shows no small courage, even if it is of no avail and indeed results in the killing of five people instead of one.

But this characterization does not mean the play inclines toward a favorable view of Christianity. What it does do, at first in the character of Basho the poet, and afterwards in the Buddhist priest, is to present without apparent emphasis the value of inner peace and meditation.

To meet violence with violence seems to Mr. Bond no solution. He has obviously been deeply influenced by the Buddhist suicides in Vietnam. He seems to think that they do little good, but that they are better than meeting slaughter with slaughter. The play is produced by Jane Howell with impressive deliberation, and the scenes with the children and the suicide are vividly played by Susan Williamson, Edward Peel, and the actor who plays the young priest, whom I cannot identify on the program.

. . . and Marlowe at Stratford

Stratford on Avon, England

The Royal Shakespeare Company's production of Christopher Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus" is the most spectacular of the season. Fire flashes when magicians touch hands, a golliwog with flaming eyes appears in a gushing wind, food disappears as people are about to eat it—there are lots of entertaining tricks like these. But they are on the periphery of the piece; they do not touch its center.

"Dr. Faustus" is generally regarded as a play with a fine beginning and a superb ending, with long wastes of desert in between. Clifford Williams did wonders in the past with "The Comedy of Errors" and "The Jew of Malta," which are not very good plays, and one hoped for a third and similar triumph.

But, despite the incidental fun, Mr. Williams has not quite achieved it. No central conception holds the production together. At times it seems almost a parody of other productions, especially of the "Marat/Sade."

An air of corruption pervades it. The figures from the underworld, which Faustus found so attractive, seem to have come straight out of the earlier production, where they might well have been left. Eric Porter is a dull Faustus, but there is a fine Mephistophilis in Terence Hardiman, grieved at his expulsion from heaven.

London

After years of congratulating itself that it is the finest and most progressive (as well, of course, as the most modest) in the world, the British theater has wakened up to the new season's program of the Royal Shakespeare Company in London with something of a shock. There is not a single new British play in it. Every one is American.

There are revivals of established British successes like "The Merry Wives of Windsor" and Vanbrugh's "The Relapse." But the new stuff is all American.

The season is beginning with the first performance anywhere of Arthur Kopit's "Indians," whose central character is Buffalo Bill. This is being put on an as appropriate celebration of the Declaration of Independence. It will be followed during the course of the next six months by a musical "Jump, Jim Crow," Paddy Chayevsky's "The Latent Heterosexual," Jules Feiffer's "God Bless," and Edward Albee's "A Delicate Balance."

This resurgence of American drama is the source of much satisfaction in London. America has always been one of the great life-giving forces to the London theater, and there is pleasure everywhere that the Royal Shakespeare Company is able to find so much American new work to present.

H. H.

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Florida walkout: was it worth it?

By Dorothea Kahn Jaffe
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Tallahassee, Fla.

EDUCATION

Homemakers, taxicab drivers, secretaries, businessmen and others in Florida can all be counted on these days to have something to say about the school situation in their state.

If the walkout of half the state's public school teachers in late winter did not accomplish its aims, it at least set people to thinking about education. Opinions gathered by this correspondent on a recent visit, three months after the mass resignation action, revealed views ranging from resentment against the militants to appreciation for their effort to increase support of public schools.

Here are some of these opinions:

In Miami a building tradesman in a splashed painter's coat was having a morning doughnut at a chain store lunch counter when asked for his views on the school situation.

He put down his cup. "The schools need more money," he said. "Ceilings are tumbling down and the pupils aren't safe. The teachers were right to protest. But all of them should have walked out, not just half of them. It's the only way you get things changed. I've been through several strikes. It's hard, but you have to take it."

A young Negro cab driver with a daughter in elementary school replied to the reporter's questions in a different vein.

"I think a teacher should be like a doctor," he said. "It isn't right for him to deny his services to anyone that needs them. If a teacher feels a protest is necessary he doesn't need to quit. Other channels are open to him."

This young man said he felt so strongly about the importance of keeping the schools running during the walkout that he volunteered to serve as a substitute. (He could leave his cab because he operated it as an independent.) For three weeks he taught health and hygiene in an integrated school. Although not a college graduate he was able to do this because of a legislative act permitting non-certified persons to teach. He said he enjoyed the experience.

"Don't think I'm opposed to all protests," he added, "I was one of three students who violated a city ordinance to ride the bus when we were demanding an end to segregated seating. It's just that I feel this way about keeping the schools open."

* * *

Many Florida people failed to understand the teachers' avowed reasons for tendering mass resignations. Extremely tax-conscious, they believed that the people were already paying big enough bills for the schools. Teachers' demands for a broader tax base which would provide more books, kindergartens, special classes, and relief for overcrowding as well as certain salary increases spelled only one thing to them — bigger tax bills. This attitude was reflected in the comments of an attractive Tallahassee woman, mother of grown children, now a secretary in a state educational office.

When asked about "the crisis," as Floridians term the teacher walkout, she deplored the militant action of the teachers.

"Teachers should teach," she said. "Most dedicated teachers talk less and work harder; they're not out on politics. If they don't have enough things to teach with, they make do. Schools don't need luxuries; the main thing is to give children good training in reading and spelling and arithmetic so they can do well when they get to high school and college. Our schools are pretty good. Our teachers have enough to work with if they use what they've got."

To emphasize her points, she added: "You'd be surprised how many people walking around the streets today feel the same way I do."

No doubt they do. Some parents looked upon the interruption of their children's education as a personal affront.

Others said they believed the teachers were risking their tenure in a sincere effort to bring about improvment of the state's schools.

In Jacksonville, where all 15 high schools have been disaccredited by the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges, citizens formed the Society for Excellence in Education (SEE) in support of the teachers during "the crisis." They are continuing it on a permanent basis. Its president is Mrs. A. Bradford Dinsmore, wife of a minister, mother of two children. Among other projects, the group is now investigating what Mrs. Dinsmore calls "the alarming difference" in the equipment provided classrooms in different areas of Duval (Jacksonville) county.

* * *

Why does one school in a "good" district have a full supply of English textbooks while one in a poor district gets only 30 copies for 90 pupils? Why must the first grade in the latter school use a platform in the busy cafeteria for a classroom?

"We intend to campaign actively for school board candidates who will stand for improvement," said Mrs. Dinsmore.

One parent who sympathizes with the teachers in the Jacksonville area was the cab driver who took this reporter to see a school.

"The teachers had to do it," said this Negro father, referring to the walkout. "The school boards told the teachers they didn't have enough money to make improvements so the schools could be accredited. Well, if they had a swamp they wanted to develop, like they had in one town I know of, they could get the money. That town did."

The Florida Teachers Association which managed the mass resignation action now sees the need for vastly improved public relations. It has doubled its annual dues to $40 and intends to spend part of its income on television and radio programs and other means of communication with the citizens.

Second in a series of three articles on the school crisis in Florida. The third will appear July 15.

Learn to earn

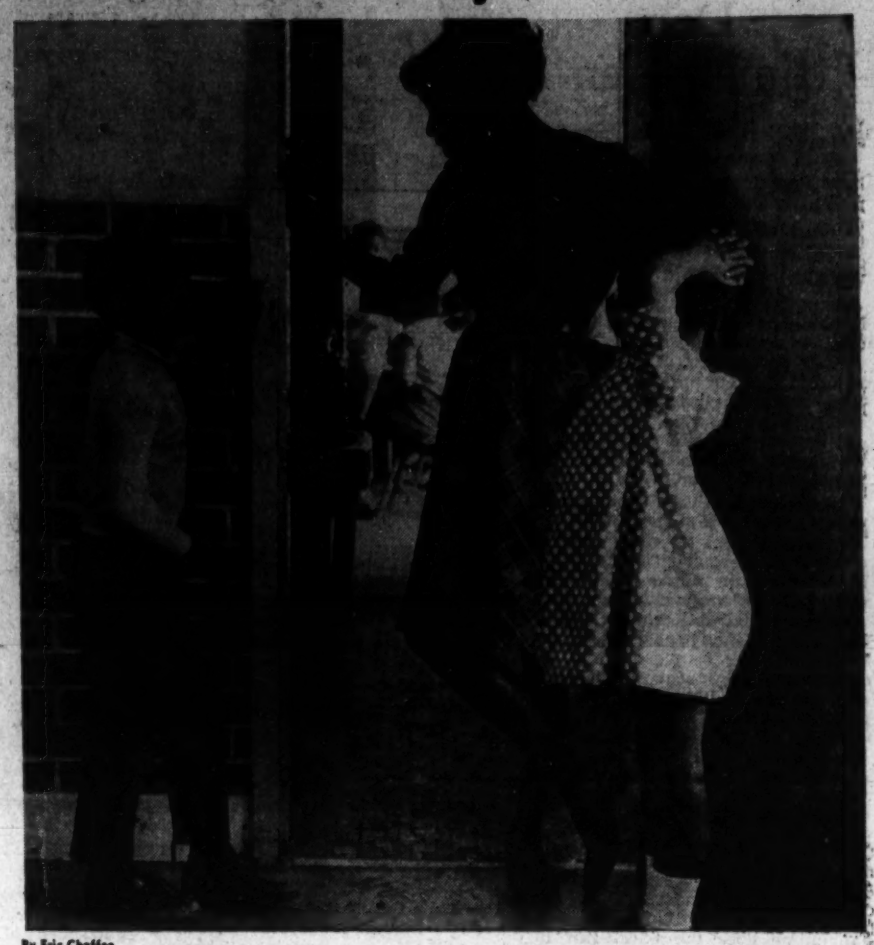
By a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Is it true that the more you learn, the more your earn?

Of all the employed persons in the United States who earn more than $15,000 a year, only 2.4 percent have had less than eight years of schooling. Those who have had only four years of high school make up 5.7 percent of the big-wage earners. For those who have had at least one year of college the percentage jumps to 19.1.

School integration inch by inch

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Tallahassee, Fla.



By Eric Chaffee

Talking it over

Black teachers for black pupils has been the rule not the exception in Florida as well as in the other 11 deep-South states. Some Florida school systems are moving forward with integration plans for both pupils and teachers. But the progress is slow and sometimes painful.

Some Florida schools deserve good marks for efforts to integrate their classes.

A visitor from the north, walking unannounced down a corridor in the Kate Sullivan Elementary School here noticed that a mainly white third grade was being taught by a Negro teacher. She asked the teacher, Miss Irene Perry, if she might observe the class. Miss Perry welcomed her warmly.

The children were working on some written exercises in reading comprehension. As each finished his paper he took it up to his teacher. Miss Perry's smile of approval seemed to mean much to each little child who had done well. Her corrections of the less successful papers were given with such kindly interest that the pupils seemed to welcome them too.

When the teacher asked a dozen children to come to a corner of the room and take chairs in a circle, they obeyed eagerly. This was a group that needed special help in reading—nine white children, three black. While the rest of the class was busy with previously assigned work at their regular seats, Miss Perry gave her attention to the ones needing individual assistance.

* * *

All wanted to talk at once. In a low voice Miss Perry restrained them. "Please raise your hands," she said. She made a point of saying "please" and "thank you" whenever she had an opportunity. The children responded to her courtesy. They paid close attention and had fun finding "suffixes" in words the teacher wrote on the board.

Miss Perry, who taught 12 years in all-black schools before coming here this year, says she loves her work at Kate Sullivan, but she adds: "I'm not doing all I want to accomplish."

Outside on the playground a group of youngsters, unattended by any teacher, were enjoying an integrated rope-jumping workout. Renee, the only Negro child, was the expert. She was giving her white playmates a chance to skip double with her. The small girls lined up for turns.

This does not mean that segregation is on the way out in all schools of the area. A young traffic policeman on duty in a central city neighborhood told this correspondent that the section, although one of reasonably good housing, was not one where he would care to live any more. The schools were a problem; they had taken in Negro children. He had moved his family to a suburb where the residents were all white and where his children would be in all-white schools. Most of the men in his police division, he said, had also moved to suburbs for the same reason.

* * *

It is situations such as the one described by the policeman which have caused some trouble for those schools which have integrated recently.

In Leon High School here the older children are not finding it quite natural to integrate their activities. Black students sit at separate tables in the lunch room, a solid social group. Several who chatted with me said they liked the high school but they were not getting equal treatment when it came to girl cheer leaders.

"Our boys win games for the school," one wispy dark child said seriously, "but they haven't put even one Negro girl on the cheerleading squad. And some of us were finalists."

Shortly afterward some 35 Negro students held a rally on the school lawn to protest. The slogan on their badges read, "Wanted: Black cheerleaders for Leon."

At about the same time, Negro students at Edison Senior High School in Miami held a sit-in for similar reasons. School officials agreed to add two Negro girls to the majorette corps, girls who had placed high in tryouts, but the question of Negro cheerleaders was not settled immediately. These young Negro students feel that integration is only one step; the next is to get equal representation in all school activities.

In Tallahassee, a United States District Court order desegregating all grades is having some effect. In a letter to parents last February Freeman W. Ashmore, superintendent of Leon County schools wrote: "Any student . . . next year may choose to attend any school in our system, regardless of whether that school was formerly all-white or all-Negro. No one is permitted to favor or penalize any student or other persons because of a choice made. Transportation will be provided if reasonably possible."

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Dog times seven

If satisfaction equals x plus half a pound of meat, what does x equal? After a year or so of trying to understand our dog, I have at last been driven to algebra and simple arithmetic. No lesser need could have brought me to such a pass.

Actually it doesn't seem to concern Gyp much whether we understand him or not—in a general kind of way. In particulars (at mealtime, or before a walk, or when he suspects, quite correctly, that we are trying desperately to go away for the weekend without his noticing), he makes his meaning perfectly clear, and without an amplifier.

Imminent food has never been known to render him speechless, and he evidently sees no virtue in reticence when a walk is in the offing. If, however, he thinks (quite correctly) that we are packing our cases with the malicious intent of leaving him behind in the capable care of our neighbors for a couple of days, he communicates by means of silent action. He places himself as near as possible to the car, his eyes go beady, his ears go back, and his tail becomes a limp appendage. The message reads: "I, your dog, will return to instant, lovable activity if you promise to take me."

* * *

Thus on special occasions we have no difficulty in understanding the dog. His own brand of mime and pantomime does the trick. But in general he offers little assistance to us in our effort to understand him and we have to fall back on our own brand of wit and mathematics.

So far, wit has come up with one thing. The question of dogs not being able to see in color always bothered me until I started to observe Gyp's various ways of sniffing. On the run he lets the air in endlessly and smoothly through his nostrils — a train of continually changing smells. Then he may be grabbed by one that requires more than passing attention, and his nose is on the ground, assiduously inspecting it. Some scents of high import make him push his nose under the grass or down a hole with such determined eagerness that the sniffing and snorting becomes audible and excited.

* * *

When he is in the car he reacts to scents in quite a different manner. He takes the air as becomes a chauffeur-driven dog — he stretches his neck, half closes his eyes and draws in the surrounding countryside with a kind of ardent relish.

Obviously dogs *smell* in color.

Arithmetic has helped even more.

There is a theory that seven years of a dog's life are equal to one of a human's. If so, it explains all kinds of things. It explains why Gyp swallows his daily meal in thirty seconds flat. For one thing, it is a full seven dog-days since he last ate (and who would bother with mere chewing after such a time) and for another thing, he is really showing remarkable forbearance. He consumes his meal in a leisurely three and a half minutes, dog-time.

Such easy multiplication applied to every inexplicable facet of your dog might help you considerably. In our case we now see more clearly why Gyp is so utterly downcast when we leave him for two days. The full orchestra that he conducts on our return has been assembled over a long and dreary period of two weeks' waiting.

Battle has been waged with the old black-and-white dog at the end of the road for about one year now, according to our calculations. To Gyp it is a Seven Years' War and has all the accumulated acrimony of such a lengthy (and almost entirely verbal) conflict. Recriminations are hurled in sudden bursts across the front lawns of the intervening houses. The two parties apparently make little distinction between battlefield and conference table. What sounds to us like a vigorous engagement of four minutes' barking is probably, to the dogs, half an hour of prolonged and sententious diplomacy.

* * *

There are times when Gyp looks incredibly wise. At these times we find it useful to remind ourselves that he is no longer an adolescent. He has recently come of age. Sometimes he sleeps for a mere three hours after a walk, is completely rested, and ready for another one. Actually on the walk—which on the average takes us about 15 minutes—he travels a distance probably about seven times greater than we manage in the time.

Plumbing the canine enigma, therefore, requires a combination of devastating wit and cunning multiplication. (As well as a certain suspension of the laws of relativity.)

CHRISTOPHER ANDREAE

By courtesy of Kalamazoo Art Institute, Kalamazoo, Mich.

"BOATS ON THE BEACH": *Etching by James Ensor (1860-1949)*

Artist-innovator James Ensor did not confine himself to the masks and grotesques of carnival time, now familiar to us as typical of his oil paintings. He was also a master engraver. In his field, he arrived at his knowledge without formal study; yet his very first plates were masterpieces.

"Boats on the Beach," one of his 133 graphics, has in its sparkling lines vibrant freshness and light. Its modulations build up to a climax of mast and sky—a lyric expression that shimmers with the atmosphere of the sea. Though he planned his etchings in advance, Ensor used no formulas; thus his graphics vary enormously in style and manner.

When Ensor went to the Académie des Beaux-Arts at seventeen, he simply could not accept the traditional cliché by which students were taught. At twenty, he wrote: "In 1880, I walked out on that establishment for the near blind, without further ado."

It was only when, in 1896, the Belgian Government bought one of his paintings to install in the Brussels Museum that success began to come to him. In 1903 he received the title of Baron. It took another thirty years for the public to fully accept him. By 1933, he was proclaimed Prince of Painters.

Through July 13, the etching seen above, and 29 other graphics from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Donald S. Gilmore, will be exhibited at the Kalamazoo Art Institute, Kalamazoo, Mich.

PATRICIA BOYD WILSON

Back-country ferry

Winter or summer, spring or fall,
This boat has just two ports of call.
A cable sagging from bank to bank
Is her navigator. She touches her plank
Against the gravelly, rutted slope;
The ferryman loops a fraying rope
From weathered rail to bark-stripped tree;
And a load of cars—as many as three—
Creeps up on the battered, splintery floor.
No roar at pulling away from shore,
Just a push with a pole; but under the side
The water gurgles. This river is wide;
Shallow, breeze-wrinkled, it glints in the sun—
The slowest crossing is soon enough done.

ELIJAH L. JACOBS

The destiny of the islands

The destiny of the islands is a strange paradox. In the thirteenth century they were in advance of the world; five centuries before Champollion, Ramon Llull had the first inklings of Egyptology, learned to speak oriental languages and developed his powers of reasoning; the merchants of Palma captured the world's markets ahead of the Genoese. We might almost say they were modern before modernity existed. And yet, even very recently, the Balearic Islands were havens of peace, untouched by any fundamental change; the Saracen norias are still turning today, and the peasants are still using the same type of plough as the Roman farmers.

Between the two extremes of modernity and archaism one thing remains constant—the setting, with all its light and fragrance.

If you come by boat from Marseilles or Barcelona—and it cannot be said too often, the most exciting way of reaching an island is by sea, however tiring the journey may be—the magic begins as you round the island of Dragonera. This generally happens at dawn, after a night crossing on one of the white steamships. You pass close to the *mola* of Andraitx and then comes more than an hour of watching and wondering, as you slowly progress along the shores which shimmer like jewels in the rising sun. Groves of olive and almond trees and forests of pines distill their fragrance in the dew, and the faint fleeting perfumes, mingled with the scent of the sea, even waft across the deck of the slowly wakening ship. It is a feast for all the senses. Your skin is caressed by a light breeze. The Mediterranean morning has begun. You seem to hear the cry of the *Jeune Parque* of Paul Valéry:

"Greetings, O gods of rose-scent
and salt-tang,
First playthings of the newborn
light
O Islands! . . ."

One last islet, Bull Island; one last cape, Calafiguera, and the bay of Palma flashes into sight. You feel the delicious shock which comes at the sight of a very few places like the Piraeus, Naples, or Istanbul. . . . With its engines shut off, the boat glides over the limpid water; the cathedral appears, lofty and delicate, and the horizons as they widen give promise of delights to come. The light has become stronger; in the distance the beaches stretch their white arms in welcome. Then the ship slackens speed and comes alongside, and the familiar hubbub of disembarkment begins. — From "The Balearics: Islands of Enchantment," by Jean-Louis Colas. Translated by Christine Trollope. Copyright, 1967, by George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. Published by George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London. Rand McNally & Co., Chicago.

Death—friend or enemy?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Occasionally we read or hear of a statement by some individual to the effect that death should be accepted as a friend. But is death a friend?

The Psalmist, catching a glimpse of man's true, spiritual identity, declared, "I shall not die, but live, and declare the works of the Lord" (Psalm 118:17). Similarly, Paul averred that death is an enemy to be destroyed (see I Corinthians 15:26). And Christ Jesus, exercising the power that his clear understanding of God and man gave him, destroyed death as well as sickness and sin. Through his own resurrection and ascension, Jesus proved that real Life is God, eternal Spirit.

* * *

The Master once said: "That the dead are raised, even Moses shewed at the bush, when he calleth the Lord the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob. For he is not a God of the dead, but of the living: for all live unto him" (Luke 20:37, 38).

Jesus' goodness and love for mankind enabled him to recognize the allness of Spirit, Love, so clearly that he was able to see every individual's true being as Godlike, as the immortal creation of Spirit, and thereby raise the dead. Can we not conclude that as we continually express the integrity, purity, and love of our true, spiritual selfhood, we also shall live unto Spirit, eternal Life? By living the truth we shall be able to discern the true nature of Life and hence overcome death.

* * *

Christian Science explains the teachings and life-preserving works of Jesus. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes, "The chief stones in the temple of Christian Science are to be found in the following postulates: that Life is God, good, and not evil; that Soul is sinless, not to be found in the body; that Spirit is not, and cannot be, materialized; that Life is not subject to death; that the spiritual real man has no birth, no material life, and no death" ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 288).

It is important to one's spiritual progress that he accept the fact that he and all men must sooner or later prove through Christliness and a spiritual understanding of God and man that Life is everlasting and there is no death. Since the heavenly Father is good and creates only good, He never made death. Spirit's kingdom is characterized by perfection and includes no death, sin, sickness, sorrow, or fear. Christian Science explains that evil of every nature is illusion, false belief. As one walks the path of unselfed love as did Jesus, the Way-shower, he will eventually be able to prove these truths.

* * *

In Science and Health we read (p. 76): "Suffering, sinning, dying beliefs are unreal. When divine Science is universally understood, they will have no power over man, for man is immortal and lives by divine authority."

[Elsewhere on the page may be found translations of this article in French and German. Once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a French and a German translation.]

Der Tod—Freund oder Feind?

[*This is a German translation of "Death—friend or enemy?" appearing on this page*]

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
[Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint einmal wöchentlich]

Gelegentlich lesen wir oder hören wir jemanden sagen, daß der Tod als ein Freund angesehen werden sollte. Aber ist der Tod wirklich ein Freund?

Der Psalmist hatte etwas von der wahren, geistigen Identität des Menschen erschaut, denn er sagte: „Ich werde nicht sterben, sondern leben und des Herrn Werke verkündigen" (Psalm 118:17). In ähnlicher Weise versicherte Paulus, daß der Tod ein Feind ist, der vernichtet werden muß (siehe 1. Korinther 15:26). Und Christus Jesus, der die Macht ausübte, die sein klares Verständnis von Gott und dem Menschen ihm gab, zerstörte den Tod ebenso wie Krankheit und Sünde. Durch seine Auferstehung und Himmelfahrt bewies Jesus, daß das wirkliche Leben Gott ist, ewiger Geist.

Der Meister sagte einmal: „Daß aber die Toten auferstehen, darauf hat auch Mose gedeutet bei dem Dornbusch, da er den Herrn heißt Gott Abrahams und Gott Isaaks und Gott Jakobs. Gott aber ist nicht der Toten, sondern der Lebendigen Gott; denn sie leben ihm alle" (Lukas 20:37, 38).

Jesu Güte und seine Liebe zur Menschheit befähigten ihn, die Allheit des Geistes, der Liebe, so klar zu erkennen, daß er imstande war, jeden einzelnen in seinem wahren Sein als gottähnlich zu sehen, als die unsterbliche Schöpfung des Geistes, und dadurch die Toten zu erwecken. Können wir daraus nicht schließen, daß wir in dem Maße, wie wir beständig die Rechtschaffenheit, Reinheit und Liebe unserer wahren, geistigen Selbstheit ausdrücken, ebenfalls „ihm", dem Geist, dem ewigen Leben, leben werden? Dadurch, daß wir die Wahrheit leben, werden wir imstande sein, das wahre Wesen des Lebens zu erkennen, und daher den Tod überwinden.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft* erklärt die Lehren und lebenerhaltenden Werke Jesu. Die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, schreibt: „Die Grundsteine im Tempel der Christlichen Wissenschaft liegen in folgenden Postulaten: daß Leben Gott ist, gut und nicht böse; daß Seele sündlos und nicht im Körper zu finden ist; daß Geist weder materialisiert ist noch materialisiert werden kann; daß Leben dem Tode nicht unterworfen ist; daß es für den geistigen, wirklichen Menschen weder Geburt noch materielles Leben noch Tod gibt" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 288).

Es ist für unseren geistigen Fortschritt wichtig, die Tatsache anzuerkennen, daß wir und alle Menschen früher oder später durch Christlichkeit und ein geistiges Verständnis von Gott und dem Menschen beweisen müssen, daß Leben ewig ist und daß es keinen Tod gibt. Da der himmlische Vater gut ist und nur Gutes erschafft, hat Er niemals den Tod geschaffen. Das Reich des Geistes ist durch Vollkommenheit gekennzeichnet, und es schließt weder Tod, Sünde, Krankheit, Sorge noch Furcht ein. Die Christliche Wissenschaft macht es klar, daß das Böse jeder Art eine Illusion, eine falsche Annahme ist. In dem Maße, wie wir wie Jesus, unser Wegweiser, den Pfad selbstloser Liebe wandeln, werden wir schließlich imstande sein, diese Wahrheiten zu beweisen.

In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit" lesen wir (S. 76): „Leidende, sündige, sterbende Annahmen sind unwirklich. Wenn die göttliche Wissenschaft allgemein verstanden wird, werden sie keine Macht über den Menschen haben, denn der Mensch ist unsterblich und lebt kraft göttlicher Vollmacht."

*"Christian Science": sprich: Kristjen s'aiens.

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Es kann in den Lesezimmern der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Clem W. Collins, Publishers' Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erteilt auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

La mort—amie ou ennemie?

[*This is a French translation of "Death—friend or enemy?" appearing on this page*]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur cette page
[Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine]

De temps à autre, nous lisons, ou entendons une personne dire, que la mort devrait être acceptée comme une amie. Mais, la mort est-elle une amie?

Le Psalmiste, saisissant une lueur de la véritable identité spirituelle de l'homme, déclara : « Je ne mourrai pas, je vivrai, et je raconterai les œuvres de l'Eternel » (Psaume 118:17). De la même façon, l'apôtre Paul affirma que la mort est un ennemi qui doit être détruit (voir I Corinthiens 15:26). Et Christ Jésus, exerçant le pouvoir que lui donnait sa compréhension claire de Dieu et de l'homme, détruisit la mort aussi bien que la maladie et le péché. Par sa propre résurrection et son ascension, Jésus prouva que la Vie réelle est Dieu, l'Esprit éternel.

Le Maître dit un jour : « Que les morts ressuscitent, c'est ce que Moïse a fait connaître quand, à propos du buisson, il appelle le Seigneur le Dieu d'Abraham, le Dieu d'Issac, et le Dieu de Jacob. Or, Dieu n'est pas le Dieu des morts, mais des vivants ; car pour lui tous sont vivants » (Luc 20:37, 38).

La bonté et l'amour qu'avait Jésus pour l'humanité lui permettaient de reconnaître si clairement la totalité de l'Esprit, l'Amour, qu'il lui était possible de voir l'être véritable de chaque personne en tant que ressemblance de Dieu, la création immortelle de l'Esprit, et de ce fait il ressuscitait les morts. Ne pouvons-nous pas en conclure qu'en exprimant constamment l'intégrité, la pureté et l'amour, qui constituent notre véritable moi spirituel, nous vivrons également par l'Esprit, la Vie éternelle ? En vivant la vérité nous serons capables de discerner la véritable nature de la Vie et par conséquent de surmonter la mort.

La Science Chrétienne* explique les enseignements et les œuvres de Jésus, œuvres qui avaient pour but de préserver la vie. La Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, Mary Baker Eddy, écrit : « Les pierres fondamentales du temple de la Science Chrétienne se trouvent dans les propositions suivantes : la Vie est Dieu, le bien, non le mal ; l'Ame est impeccable, et ne se trouve pas dans le corps ; l'Esprit n'est pas matérialisé et ne saurait l'être ; la Vie n'est pas assujettie à la mort ; le véritable homme spirituel n'a ni naissance, ni vie matérielle, ni mort » (*Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures*, p. 288).

Afin de progresser spirituellement, il est important que nous acceptions le fait que tous les hommes, y compris nous-mêmes, doivent, tôt ou tard, prouver que la Vie est éternelle et que la mort n'existe pas ; et cela se fera en exprimant le caractère chrétien et par la compréhension spirituelle de Dieu et de l'homme. Puisque le Père céleste est bon et crée seulement ce qui est bon, Il ne créa jamais la mort. La perfection caractérise le royaume de l'Esprit qui n'inclut ni mort, ni péché, ni maladie, ni chagrin, ni crainte. La Science Chrétienne explique que le mal, quelle qu'en soit la nature, est une illusion, une fausse croyance. Dans la mesure où nous suivons le chemin de l'amour désintéressé, à l'exemple de Jésus, notre Guide, nous serons finalement capables de prouver ces vérités.

Dans *Science et Santé*, nous lisons : « Les croyances qui souffrent, pèchent et meurent sont irréelles. Lorsqué la Science divine sera universellement comprise, ces croyances n'auront aucun pouvoir sur l'homme, car l'homme est immortel et vit de par l'autorité divine » (p. 76).

*"Christian Science" : prononcer "Kristienn 'saïenss".

La traduction française du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures" par Mary Baker Eddy existe avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les salles de lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Clem W. Collins, Publishers' Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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WISSENSCHAFT UND GESUNDHEIT MIT SCHLÜSSEL ZUR HEILIGEN SCHRIFT von Mary Baker Eddy ist in deutscher Sprache erhältlich und hat den englischen Urtext auf den gegenüberliegenden Seiten.

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Official United States Navy Photograph

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section
Saturday, July 6, 1968

Dr. C. Scott Johnson, U.S. Navy staff scientist, peers warily over the flotation cuff of an antishark device he developed. So far the 36-by-72-inch plastic bag has protected its occupant — even when it was at the vortex of a frenzy-feeding melee of hungry sharks gobbling bleeding fish. The test pictured here was made in a sea pen, but later tests were conducted in open water off Eniwetok Atoll in the Pacific.

The care and (non)feeding of sharks

The United States Navy has a new antishark device. Tests so far indicate that safety is 'in the bag.' Here is the story of how it was developed.

By Ellsworth Boyd
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Eniwetok Atoll, Marshall Islands

DR. PERRY W. GILBERT, A WORLD-RENOWNED shark expert, stood on the edge of a barge anchored in 20 feet of shark-infested waters at Eniwetok Atoll, in the Marshall Islands. He gingerly lowered a new invention into the sea—a 36-inch-diameter and 76-inch-deep plastic bag, invented by Dr. C. Scott Johnson, United States Navy staff scientist.

The bag, which would hold a man, was *supposed* to be sharkproof, but Dr. Johnson apprehensively eyed his invention. Would it work? He would soon find out —for he was to be the man in the bag.

This was to be the conclusion of a series of experiments conducted over a period of eight months, covering nearly 8,000 miles, from the tiny island of Bimini in the Bahamas, to Oahu of the Hawaiian Group, and finally ending at Eniwetok.

Prior to this open-sea test, everything had been conducted with well-fed captive sharks, under controlled conditions in fenced-in fish pens. The sharks had been raised in captivity by man and were very much under his control. Now, man was totally in the sharks' world.

Dr. Johnson eased into his plastic bag and was gently pushed clear of the barge. He anxiously waited in the slightly choppy, crystal-clear waters for the arrival of his callers. They didn't disappoint him.

First on the scene was an eight-foot whitetip shark, then a six-foot blacktip shark, and finally two six-foot gray sharks. They swam slowly back and forth, none of the brutes approaching the bag closer than 8 to 10 feet.

The creatures seemed to be unaware of the bag, looping in and out of the area, sometimes swimming 15 to 30 feet away, then veering back to within 10 feet of the drifting bag and its occupant. They changed their swimming patterns, zigzagging to and fro, then up, then down beneath the bag, finally disappearing in the open sea.

Chopped fish gobbled

Fifteen minutes of the 30-minute test had elapsed and Dr. Johnson's shark deterrent, called a shark screen, had passed with flying colors. But the next 15 minutes would seem like 15 hours to the dauntless doctor. The sharks were going to be fed.

Pieces of slashed fish—smelt, surgeonfish, and eels, were tossed into the sea, inducing the sharks to feed as close as possible to the shark screen. Back they came, whitetips, blacktips, grays—only this time they were flanked by a couple of 9-foot bull sharks.

At first the hunters weren't tempted toward the surface because of their predilection to search for food along the bottom. This was true especially of the whitetips and blacktips. They waited for their food to settle to the bottom before partaking. But the grays and bulls were less discriminating.

They approached the bag frequently, gobbling the chum (chopped fish) as it hit the water. Not to be outdone, the whitetips and blacktips soon joined the circle of feeding sharks, now only seven to eight feet from Dr. Johnson. Like Indians moving in on Custer, the circle grew smaller and smaller. Their dorsal fins cut the surface of the water as the sharks excitedly grabbed the free handout.

A large gray shark, turning sharply in toward a piece of chum, approached the bag. The result was a brush contact with the bag, but Dr. Johnson didn't feel it.

With two minutes remaining, he prepared for the final phase of his test—body movement within the shark screen. Rocking the bag, as it might be juggled and tossed in rough seas, the brave inventor then flailed his arms and legs. The sharks apparently were not attracted to the bag by these violent body movements—which was quite all right with Dr. Johnson. One of the major concepts favoring the shark screen had been verified: that dangling or moving arms and legs could be an invitation to hungry sharks, but in the bag they were unseen and protected.

Removed from the bag, apparently none the worse for his hair-raising experiment other than being a little water-logged, Dr. Johnson exclaimed, "I think we've got something here!"

The United States Navy thinks so, too. Navy officials say Dr. Johnson has discovered something that is better than any existing shark deterrents now being used by air crews and shipboard personnel who might be abandoned in the open sea and exposed to a shark attack.

Other devices tried

For years the Navy has used Shark Chaser—copper acetate combined with a water-soluble dye. Compressed into a flat, rectangular cake weighing six ounces and packaged in a cloth bag, it became part of the survival equipment issued to seamen and airmen whose duties brought them near shark-inhabited waters.

Other shark-repelling devices have been tried, including bubble curtains and electrical stimuli. Beaches in Australia strung perforated hoses along the bottom with compressed-air bubbles racing from them to the surface. The bubbles were supposed to present a sensory and psychological barrier to approaching sharks. But in tests at Bimini and other research labs, some sharks swam right through them, completely unconcerned. Attempts to deter sharks with electrical devices also were inconclusive or unsuccessful.

Dr. Gilbert had this to say about the shark screen:

"Dr. Johnson has paved the way toward a new, authentic concept for the prevention of shark attacks. We believe that these plasticized bags are far superior to Shark Chaser and other chemical repellents and electrical devices which we have tested.

"When not motivated by food, both the captive and the free-swimming sharks with which we worked tended to avoid the bag. Only rarely were free-swimming sharks seen to circle the bag at sufficiently close range to brush against it. Even when motivated by food the sharks did not attack the bag, except for its bottom corners, and we've recommended that further experiments be conducted with cornerless, round-bottom bags."

When the experiments were first started in a large seminatural pond at the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology, two questions were imposed: (1) Would the sharks in the area attack or damage the bag? (2) What would be the best material, color, and size for a bag in order for it to minimize shark attacks?

The bag was so designed that it would support a man while preventing the release of blood and other shark-attracting odors into the surrounding water. The bag, with its occupant, would fill with water and be buoyed by three inflatable cuffs attached to its top.

Two gray sharks, one six feet long and the other seven feet long, were used. They had been in captivity six years and were active, healthy specimens. To reduce the possibility of the monsters being too "tame," they were starved for approximately two months before the tests were conducted. Confined in a 75x200-foot section of the pond, they usually swam slowly back and forth along a channel 10 feet deep. A 16-foot observation tower was erected from which the scientists diagramed the movements of the sharks during the experiments.

'Frenzy feeding' induced

Two bags, one pink and one gray, were used. Neither had an occupant. Inflated and filled with water, they were placed in the middle of the channel. The sharks seemed startled by the initial presence of the bags but adjusted to them quickly. They veered around the bags in midwater, while their deep-water passes brought them to within four or five feet of the bottom of the bags. They seemed to like the pink bag better than the gray one.

As pieces of cut fish were thrown from the tower, the sharks approached the surface, their dorsal fins cutting through the water. They excitedly circled the bag in a frenzy. A mild "frenzy feeding" ensued. They started taking the chum about a foot from the bag.

When some of it drifted in close to the bag, one shark sped in on a collision course toward the dangling shark screen. When he got within one foot of it he veered away without taking the bait. But in veering, he hit the bag with his pectoral fins, body, and tail.

On another occasion a different shark rammed the bag with its snout as it attempted to devour the chum. The hungry creature's teeth apparently caught the bag, for it suffered a jagged 8-inch-long rip on the side just below the cuffs.

During "frenzy feedings" sharks have little use for their sense of smell. The predators are motivated visually, indiscriminately attacking and devouring anything in sight. Once during a "frenzy feeding," Dr. Gilbert saw three lemon sharks consume tin cans, wooden boxes, and other trash and debris dropped into the water. One of the frenzied beasts even attacked another shark in its reckless abandon to gobble anything in sight. Thus the "frenzy feedings" were an integral part of the experiment with the Johnson shark screen.

Whitetip sharks were let in with the other sharks, but they didn't take an interest in the chopped fish thrown into the water until the bleeding chum came to rest upon the bottom. Unlike that of the grays, the behavior of the whitetips was never frenzied.

Some blacktips were let in next, but they cruised deep along the bottom. More chum was tossed in, and as the sharks milled around there were occasional contacts between the sharks and the bag. Most of these were either brushes from the body or fins, or bumps with the snout. During one pass a gray shark tried to bite the bag but missed contact with it. Dr. Johnson called this an "abortive bite." On another occasion a blacktip actually bit the bag on one corner along the bottom edge, but no visible damage resulted.

The bumping of the bag seemed to be a kind of testing procedure by the sharks. In any case, anything they might have learned from bumping the bag did not incite them to attack it.

Other tests were conducted in the Lerner Marine Lab sea pens at Bimini, with nurse, lemon, bull, and tiger sharks. Red, yellow, green-white, black, blue, and flesh-colored bags were used.

Dr. Johnson's Bimini log reads:

"Since no one has yet demonstrated that sharks can perceive color, it would appear that the lemon sharks in these tests responded to brightness [reflectivity] rather than hue [color]. Of the bags tested, the black bag would appear to be least attractive to lemon sharks. None of the colors deterred the nurse sharks from approaching and feeding in close proximity to the bag.

"The sharks themselves vary, from species to species, with respect to their behavior pattern when a foreign object is placed in the pen. Nurse sharks are usually curious, approaching things closely, occasionally nosing or even bumping them. Lemon and bull sharks on the other hand, are more wary, will circle a foreign object at some distance, and are less likely to nose or bump it. Tiger sharks have been quite lethargic, swimming about the periphery of the pen, undisturbed by things placed in the center of it.

"All these normal responses must be kept in mind when one assesses departure from normal behavior precipitated by the presence of a plastic bag and bait in the pen.

Heat loss reduced

"While we have recorded the passes a shark makes at the unbaited and baited bags, we must keep in mind that many of these passes, particularly when the bait is but five feet from a bag, are accidental. They could be caused by interest in the bait rather than the bag. Under these conditions an aggressive move toward a bag is a better index than the mere presence of the shark in close proximity to the bag. Thus we continue to record passes made at the bags with and without bait in the water, and the interest or noninterest of the sharks in the various colors of the different bags."

In conclusion, the shark experts agreed that the color of the shark screen was not the determining factor in inducing aggressive shark reaction—it was the reflectivity of the bag that was the determiner. Bags of low reflectivity (black) go highly recommended thus far.

The 36-inch bag was easier to enter and provided more room for the occupant, but a smaller 24-inch bag was just as effective and produced the advantage of forming a smaller, lighter package.

Another major advantage to the shark screen is the psychological value of being within an enclosed area. Furthermore, this plastic enclosure reduces heat loss from the body.

Of all the physical devices tested to date—a bubble curtain, three different electrical gadgets, and the Johnson shark screen, the Navy says the latter is by far the most promising.

With abstractions like tennis balls

. . . . From the bookshelf

Literature and Technology, by Wylie Sypher. New York: Random House. $6.95.

By Colin Campbell

This book is poor, which is putting it bluntly and maybe unfairly. To right the injustice, if there is one, and because reviewers are expected to judge as well as describe, I will begin by stating my standards and explaining where I get them. As a further hedge against unfairness, I hope that some who see this review will read "Literature and Technology" and decide for themselves. An author with Wylie Sypher's credentials deserves no less. A distinguished scholar and lecturer, he has written four other books, among them the influential "Four Stages of Renaissance Style."

In the New Yorker for December 9, 1961, there is an essay on the Oxford analysts, a group at Oxford University who in the 1940's began writing a kind of philosophy which was explosive then and which today is still generating light and some heat in both England and America. The leading figures were Gilbert Ryel, P. F. Strawson, Richard Hare, and John Austin.

What they shared was a method—the logical analysis of language—and a passionate dedication to clarity. They also owed a common debt to Ludwig Wittgenstein, the Austrian philosopher whose impact on English intellectuals in the 1930's was cyclonic.

"It is foolish," writes Mr. Sypher, "to generalize abut technology or science, it is still vainer to generalize about art. One uses the terms technology, science, and art only under duress, for in fact there are only technicians, scientists, and artists, each with his problem, method, and solution."

Promptly forgetting his own advice, he follows this with 250 pages of general statements about art, science, and hundreds of other mammoth topics. A herd of them, sighted in one fairly short, fairly typical paragraph, includes: magic, law, form, reality, nature, substance, force, beauty, race, matter, and motion.

Per se there is nothing wrong with abstractions like these. Intellectually we cannot get along without them, and certainly we all enjoy whacking them around like tennis balls, the fuzzier the better. But the game has got to be played with the net up. Without restraints, without rules, nobody wins or loses, and winning, when the object is to convey information about activities as complex as literature and technology, demands exact analysis of terms and concepts, which Mr. Sypher rarely supplies. Exactness makes the difference between playing a game and playing with toys.

The bulk of "Literature and Technology" is given over to demonstrating that the notion of war between the two cultures, science and art, is a fiction. Actually, so the argument goes, there is a deep and unfortunate bond between them. Both are guilty of an idolatrous concern with method, with precision, economy, and objectivity—with technology in short. But Mr. Sypher sees a corrective already emerging.

"The revolution in the recent arts and in recent science is basically due to the fact that the notion of art and science as imitation has been displaced by the notion of art and science as participation."

Imitation, which squeezes out the human personality and alienates both scientist and artist from their work, is traced back to Aristotle, while the other troublemakers, like method and objectivity, are blamed on the Puritan ethic. On this topic some of Professor Sypher's speculations are just plain wild. For instance, because he hoped that study of the natural sciences would foster moral discipline, Thomas Henry Huxley is accused of harboring unconscious guilt feelings.

Thus on one side we have all that is personal, participating, extravagant, and spontaneous. According to Mr. Sypher's view of the world, these are essential virtues. On the other side stand their opposites. Honest disagreement about these values is probably as old as western civilization itself, but where thinking is the issue—hard, clear analytical thinking—the choice which must be made is unmistakable. A useful treatise on a subject as perplexing as the relations between modern art and science is not likely to be the product of extravagant, imprecise thinking.

Pittsburgh disorders study hit

By Samuel L. Spatter
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pittsburgh

The president of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has attacked the preliminary report of the Mayor's Task Force on Civil Disorders, charging the results have "no credibility at all" in the black community.

Speaking at a press conference in his law office, attorney Byrd R. Brown noted that he had described the city hall task force when it was appointed as a farce.

"It is worse than that. It it a superficial farce and we are deeply disappointed in it," he said, commenting on the group which looked into the causes behind the April disorders in the city.

City Hall quickly responded by calling on Mr. Brown to turn his energy and efforts to "positive acts" toward solving problems.

Speaking for the city administration, Burrell Cohen, executive secretary to Mayor Joseph M. Barr, said, "Negative statements by so-called black leaders do nothing to solve or even alleviate the problem."

"If people like Byrd Brown would turn their energy and efforts to positive acts, maybe some of the problems in this city today could be closer to resolution," Mr. Cohen stated.

Omissions charged

Mr. Brown said the task force preliminary report issued June 28 "completely ignores police abuses, political exploitation, and economic exploitation in Pittsburgh's black communities."

He condemned the report for saying simply "we need more police" which, he said, is what the white majority of the city wants.

Besides, he said, the task force offered only old drawing-board programs, which it wanted moved at a faster pace.

Mr. Brown said he did not bother to testify before the task force—although he was asked to—because the task force was completely under the thumb of the Mayor.

He said he would await the results of a black task force which he said should report in about three weeks.

Referring again to Mr. Brown's comments, Mr. Cohen said:

"Whether Brown and others agree or not is unimportant to us. The fact is that the task force spent a lot of time to make an objective assessment to see what must be done to bring relief to the needy of the city."

"The task force is hopeful the Mayor and City Council will take responsive action to many of these recommendations in the near future."

Mr. Cohen said, "The task force, despite personal feelings of Mr. Brown and despite lack of black representation which was asked to serve but, unfortunately, for various reasons refused, prepared an objective report which was candid as possible under the circumstances."

It recommended in the city's Hill District that the city undertake immediately acquisition of sites for 600 to 700 low- and moderate-income housing units, sites for two small shopping centers operated by Negroes, expansion of low-cost transportation into the area, rehabilitation of 200 existing housing dwellings, opening of four neighborhood tot lots for children, and a children's swimming pool, more funds for spot demolition of hazardous and unhealthy structures, and establishment of at least one prenatal clinic, a general medical service clinic, and a major vocational rehabilitation center.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Workmen unload one of the large granite blocks, part of the 855 tons from London Bridge, in Long Beach, Calif. It was the first shipment of the bridge, being dismantled and shipped to Lake Havasu City, Ariz. A fleet of trucks will move the stones to Lake Havasu, where the bridge will be reassembled and is expected to be open to traffic by early 1971.

Bridging the ocean

Buckeye issue

Ohio Wallace forces lay campaign to surmount third-party stricture

By David Hess
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Columbus, Ohio

Ohio backers of Alabama's George C. Wallace have set a collision course with the state's chief election officer.

Secretary of State Ted W. Brown insists the Ohio Wallace-for-President Committee has failed to meet the legal requirements for getting Mr. Wallace on the presidential ballot here in November.

The Wallace forces say the Ohio law that governs the forming of third parties—in this case Mr. Wallace's American Independent Party—is unduly restrictive and probably unconstitutional. They have vowed to take legal action against the state unless Mr. Brown relents and permits Mr. Wallace's name to go on the ballot.

The disputed law requires a third party to establish itself by securing a number of petition signatures equal to 15 percent of the total vote in the preceding election for governor. In this case, 433,100 signatures would be needed.

February due date?

Secretary Brown says the petitions containing these signatures should have been filed last Feb. 7, three months before the state primary election in May.

In addition, Mr. Brown says, any third party must hold a state convention and name delegates and alternates to a national presidential nominating convention. The nominee's name then would be eligible for placement on the Ohio ballot.

Wallace supporters here, headed by state chairman Louis F. Molnar, are planning a state convention Aug. 11 in Columbus. At that time, Mr. Molnar says, 48 delegates and 48 alternates will be selected for the Wallace party's national convention in Miami later in the month.

Despite Mr. Brown's insistence that it is too late to get Mr. Wallace on the ballot, the Wallace committee has been circulating third-party petitions throughout the state since late April.

Mr. Molnar says the required number of signatures will be collected some time this month and presented to Mr. Brown July 31, "more than 90 days before the general election."

Court appeal weighed

He warns that if Mr. Brown refuses to accept the petitions, the Wallace committee "will ask the State Supreme Court to order Brown to put George Wallace's name on the ballot." The court can and often does exercise its power of original jurisdiction in mandamus actions.

Charging that the state law denies the free exercise of political preference, Mr. Molnar declared: "Ohio law prohibits persons who've voted for either the [Democratic or Republican] parties from becoming a member or candidate in a new political party, thereby prohibiting the new party from functioning. . . ."

Mr. Molnar says further the Wallace committee has conformed as closely as possible to the law, which he considers unconstitutional.

Mr. Brown rejoins that conformity to the law is not properly measured by "how close you come to it."

The law itself is rather clear on the point in dispute. State Attorney General William B. Saxbe, as well as Mr. Brown's own legal experts, agree that a third party must qualify itself in a primary election before it can participate in the general election.

Alignment with leftists

The Wallace committee, essentially, is not contesting this interpretation of the law. It is contending that the law itself is so restrictive that it literally proscribes the formation of a third party.

Ironically, the conservative Wallace backers find themselves aligned with the left-wing Socialist Labor Party, which already has filed suit in the federal court in Cleveland, raising the same objection to the law.

Though former Governor Wallace has declined to commit any money to the Ohio struggle, he has agreed to come into the state July 6-7 to lend "moral force" to his cause.

He also told this reporter some months ago that he "welcomes any campaign contributions from Ohio"—even though he may not get on the ballot here.

One Wallace spokesman in Akron recently disclosed that the Ohio Wallace committee "will spend about $1 million" on the petition drive. Only a small amount of that, he said, will go to Mr. Wallace's Montgomery, Ala., headquarters.

Virtually all the money, he added, has been trickling in from small contributors.

FCC stalls Hughes bid

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Federal Communications Commission says the proposed purchase by industrialist Howard Hughes of controlling interest in the American Broadcasting Company raises "substantial questions" that must be settled before the commission can approve.

In a letter to Mr. Hughes' attorney, the FCC said these questions "should be fully explored in a hearing where interested parties may participate and where the qualification of Hughes to hold such an interest in . . . one of the three major television networks may be examined."

Added farm aid favored

By the Associated Press

Washington

The House Agriculture Committee has approved expansion of a loan program to help low-income farmers develop revenue-producing nonfarm enterprises on their lands.

It is designed to meet a credit gap which the Agriculture Department says exists in rural areas. The gap is between low-income farmers who now qualify for federal loans and those who can meet credit requirements on the commercial market the department says.

The bill also authorizes an increase from $50 million to $100 million in the ceiling for water and waste-disposal projects in small communities.

Westmoreland 'well armed' for job

By George W. Ashworth
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Gen, William C. Westmoreland brings to the Army's highest military office firsthand experience with the Army's greatest problem.

He has assumed the position of chief of staff in a vastly expanded service that is stretched thinly throughout the world except in his former command, the United States military in South Vietnam. Now the general must move from the command of forces he considered adequate for his needs to the direction of an Army severely strained.

It will be no easy task.

The general will be bolstered by the advice and help of many high-ranking officers who were with him in Vietnam.

And he comes to his office with the full and oft-expressed support of President Johnson, one of his most fervent boosters.

For more than four years General Westmoreland has had to be a political and a military general. He has directed operations in the field and returned propitiously to bolster sagging national morale in moments of presidential desire. He has shared with flocks of high-ranking visitors to the field his innate optimism on the war, and he has been successful on numerous occasions in sparing the South Vietnamese from official public criticism for sometimes faltering performance of tasks of urgent importance.

Respect garnered

The general has won the respect of many members of Congress and of important members of the Pentagon heirarchy. This will be of substantial help as he attacks the problems before him and attempts to gain approval for moves he decides upon. Perhaps his tasks would have been easier had the war reached a successful conclusion and had he been able to return a clearly victorious general. But that was not to be.

General Westmoreland will have to tackle almost immediately several pressing problems:

- The Army's strategic reserve, the force that must be used in the event of trouble wherever there are no troops now or where more might be needed, is in dreadful condition. The divisions in the United States are in a state of constant flux and low in equipment. They share with units in Germany a dire shortage of trained men.
- Research and development has been lagging because of tight budgets, and General Westmoreland must devise ways if he is able to see that Soviet advances are matched by those of the United States.
- Pressed for manpower, the Army's training facilities have been somewhat hurt in their capabilities. The general must try to keep quality in training for the immediate sake of those going to Vietnam.
- The means of coping with insurgency must be reviewed and, possibly, revamped to insure success if the United States is ever again to become involved in counterinsurgency.
- Riots have in the past become a steadily more important concern of the Army. As the character of civil disobedience evolves, the Army must be able to react appropriately.

Indeed, the Army in the years ahead will face many new and differing tasks. General Westmoreland will find his duties completely different now, but he probably will find them no easier.

Jumping at the Jubilee

Alabama's Jubilee, when fish jump out of Mobile Bay, may be the only occurrence of its kind involving so large an exodus of sea life. Some marine biologists believe the unusual behavior is caused by a change in the water's salt content or its oxygen.

Astronauts test Apollo escape tactic

By the Associated Press

Cape Kennedy, Fla.

The three astronauts scheduled to fly the first Apollo spaceship in September practiced emergency escapes from their capsule for several hours on July 4.

Navy Capt. Walter M. Schirra Jr., Air Force Maj. Donn F. Eisele, and civilian R. Walter Cunningham rehearsed the escape procedures using a new quick escape hatch that was designed after three Apollo 1 astronauts were killed in a lanuch-pad fire here last year.

The new hatch can be opened in three seconds, compared to 90 seconds for the Apollo 1 craft. The tests were conducted in an altitude chamber.

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Humphrey reviews lagging campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland

Ohio Democratic political leaders, deflated after disappointing turnouts and a lack of enthusiasm here for Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, are convinced he must pump new life into his race for the presidential nomination or face possible defeat.

In private huddles with key party officials here, the Vice-President reportedly conceded that his campaign is dragging.

"Mr. Humphrey," one high Ohio party leader said, "is worrying over his inability so far to really communicate with the people.

"He feels he's got to move within the next 10 days or so to tell the people what he stands for and what he's proposing."

Another leader described Mr. Humphrey's apparent dilemma as an "enthusiasm gap."

The crux of their conversations with the Vice-President indicates that he does, indeed, intend to begin unveiling some of the principal elements in his program, a move he obviously had hoped to delay until the nomination was safe in hand and the Republican opposition clearly identified.

Risk discounted

Yet, they say, he also seemed acutely sensitive to the risk that a premature disclosure of his major planks might cause an early "peaking" of his campaign and turn his candidacy stale by election day.

Ohio officials, however, counseled the Vice-President to discount this risk on two grounds:

● That the leading Republican candidate, Richard M. Nixon, appears now to be in the same boat.

● That the Vice-President must take "bold action" or risk an even greater danger, that of losing the election.

They argued that Mr. Nixon also may be forced into an early disclosure of his hole cards by the stepped-up activity of his chief convention rival, New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Moreover, they advised the Vice-President that there is a good chance that once Mr. Humphrey begins laying out the planks in his platform, Mr. Nixon will either be forced into a defensive position that will slow his momentum or be obliged to begin baring his platform proposals.

Delegates added

The feeling that Mr. Humphrey's campaign is sputtering was reinforced here by the small and less-than-ecstatic crowds he drew during his 24-hour stay.

Apparently the only happy tidings the Vice-President took back to Washington with him was the assurance that at least 90, and perhaps 100, Ohio national convention delegates are now in his column. (Ohio has 115 convention votes.)

His every step here was dogged by demonstrators, mostly antiwar young people who sported McCarthy-for-President buttons.

Though he told reporters the demonstrators did not rattle him, he seemed puzzled at times by their implacable hostility.

If the irreconcilability of his detractors puzzled him, the resignation of his fellow Democrats, particularly in the Negro areas, seemed to confound him.

For in their votes he has largely invested his hope for the presidency. Judging by their tepid response to his offerings, it seems a shaky investment, for which he may have to keep two sets of books—one counting the votes he ought to get, the other counting the votes that will not be cast.

Crowd changeable

One incident in particular seemed to symbolize his dilemma here:

He had mounted the flatbed of a truck parked in a schoolyard on Hough Avenue. Perhaps 200 Negroes, about half of whom were youngsters, listened and applauded politely after his brief speech.

Then he stepped down from the truck and the crowd suddenly started as if prodded by an electric charge. The people surged around him, smiling, shouting, clutching for his hands. The secret service agents ringing him were hard pressed to maintain their shield.

He moved slowly to his car, touching the outstretched hands, the crowd pressing tighter and cheering.

But then the tide subsided as suddenly as it had risen, and the Vice-President was in his car and the motorcade moved away.

Holiday bill advances

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Senate Judiciary Committee approved without change the House-passed bill to change several holidays to Monday to provide long weekends.

The bill would provide for observance also.

The effect would be to have five three-day holiday weekends each year, since of Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, and Veterans Day on Monday each year. It also would make Columbus Day a federal holiday for the first time and provide for its observance on a Monday Labor Day already falls on a Monday.

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INVITATION FOR PROPOSALS FOR LEASING OF PUBLIC PARKING FACILITY UNDER AND AT THE FITZGERALD EXPRESSWAY, PURCHASE STREET, HIGH STREET AND ATLANTIC AVENUE, BOSTON

The Real Property Board of the City of Boston, hereinafter called the Board, invites from individual citizens of the United States and corporations or other legal associations wherein the controlling interest to the extent of at least over one-half thereof is owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, proposals for leasing for a term of one (1) year beginning August 1, 1968 and ending July 31, 1969 unless earlier terminated in accordance with the conditions as more fully set forth in the form of lease, the public parking facility situated in Boston under and at the Fitzgerald Expressway, Purchase Street, High Street and Atlantic Avenue, as shown on a plan marked "Real Property Dept., under the Fitzgerald Expressway, Purchase St., High St., and Atlantic Ave., Boston Proper, July 6, 1967, George C. Hallisey, Engineer," attached to the form of proposal, upon the covenants, agreements and conditions contained in the form of lease which with the form of proposal, may be obtained daily (except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) between 9:00 A.M. and 2:00 P.M. at the office of the Board, Room 811, City Hall Annex, Court Street, Boston. The covenants and agreements contained in the lease will require, among other conditions, that the Lessee will maintain and operate the parking facility at all times in a manner fully satisfactory to the Real Property Board of the City of Boston.

Proposals shall be submitted in duplicate on forms obtained as aforesaid. Each copy of the proposal shall be properly filled out, signed, enclosed in an envelope, sealed and marked "Proposal for Leasing of Public Parking Facility under and at the Fitzgerald Expressway, Purchase Street, High Street and Atlantic Avenue, Boston." One copy of the proposal shall be filed with the Board at its said office on or before 12:00 o'clock noon on Tuesday, July 16, 1968, at which time and place all proposals will be publicly opened and read. The copy of the proposal filed with the Board shall be accompanied by a bid deposit of Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000) made under the terms stated in the form of proposal, in the form of CASH or a CERTIFIED CHECK payable to the City of Boston, and shall also be accompanied by written evidence of the ability of the bidder to furnish the performance bond, (or cash in lieu thereof) provided for in the form of lease. The other copy of the proposal shall be filed by the bidder before said day and hour at the office of the City Auditor, City Hall, School Street, Boston.

No proposal shall be withdrawn after the day and hour hereinbefore set for the opening of proposals.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

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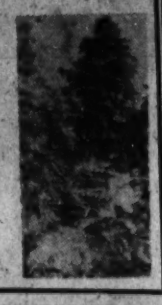

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GOLDEN RETRIEVER—AKC. Reg. pups from champion. Feather Fetch line. 235-2848 (Wellesley, Mass.).

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GOLDEN VICTORY ANNIVERSARY WORLD WAR I "SECRET" MAP
Collector's item. Secret 50-year-old U.S. Army Map, first time reproduced, shows disposition of U.S., Allied and German forces on the Western Front at 11 a.m., November 11, 1918. Size 14x17", ideal for framing. $1.00 ppd. Send to Col. Monty Monteith, USA Ret., 13415 Ventura Boulevard, Sherman Oaks, Calif. 91403. (+$1.50 outside U.S.A.)

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White fiber carnations large $9 dozen Small $7 dozen. Hostess corsages $1.25 each. Write for brochure to Mrs. R. F. Merrill 11301 Highway 128, Cloverdale Calif. 95425

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WE BUY all kinds of furniture, dishes, china and bric-a-brac. BRESLAU'S, 366 Warren St. Boston Mass. Tel. HI 9-4800

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Local and Long Distance

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
School-Franklin, Boylston-Essex and South Station Urban Renewal Projects
BOSTON CITY COUNCIL

Notice is hereby given that the Committee on Urban Renewal of the Boston City Council will hold a public hearing in the City Council Chamber, City Hall, Boston, Massachusetts, on Friday, July 19, 1968 at 10:00 o'clock A.M.—

PURPOSES OF THE PUBLIC HEARING

The purposes of the public hearing are the following:

(1) To consider proposals for the undertaking of three Renewal Projects by the Boston Redevelopment Authority in the Project Areas known as School-Franklin, Boylston-Essex, and South Station Urban Renewal Projects (described below in Exhibit "A") located in that part of the City of Boston known as the Central Business District in accordance with the proposed Urban Renewal Plans for the Project Areas under the provisions of the Federal Housing Act of 1949, as amended, and Chapter 121 of the Massachusetts General Laws as amended, with Federal, state and city financial assistance;

(2) To consider the plan for the acquisition of land and the demolition or removal of buildings and improvements in the Project Areas;

(3) To consider the public improvements proposed to be undertaken, including street and traffic improvements, utilities and development of a park;

(4) To consider the plan for making land available for development or redevelopment by private enterprise or public agencies as authorized by law;

(5) To consider the plan for a program of repair and rehabilitation of buildings or other improvements in the Project Areas, including the acquisition and repair or rehabilitation of a limited number of structures by the Authority for guidance purposes;

(6) To consider the Relocation Programs for the Project Areas, which will be open for discussion and available for examination at the hearing; and

(7) To afford a reasonable opportunity to all persons, including representatives of organizations, to appear and to present their views with respect to the Project.

INFORMATION AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION

The three Urban Renewal Plans containing maps of the Project Areas and the Relocation Programs are on display and available at the offices of the City Clerk of the City of Boston.

FOR THE COMMITTEE
THOMAS I. ATKINS, Chairman

EXHIBIT "A"

SCHOOL-FRANKLIN URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT

The School-Franklin Area of the Central Business District Urban Renewal Project is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the northerly property line of the Old State House and the easterly sideline of Washington Street;

Thence running in a westerly direction along the extended southerly sideline of Court Street to a point of intersection of said sideline with the extended easterly property line of City Hall Annex;

Thence turning and running in a southwesterly direction along the said extended property line of City Hall Annex to a point of intersection of said property line with the northerly property line of City Hall;

Thence turning and running in a northwesterly direction along the northerly property line of City Hall to a point of intersection of said property line with the westerly property line of City Hall;

Thence turning and running in a southwesterly direction along the westerly property line of City Hall extended to a point of intersection of said property line with the southerly sideline of School Street;

Thence turning and running in a southeasterly direction along the southerly sideline of School Street to a point of intersection of said sideline with the westerly sideline of Province Street;

Thence turning and running in a southwesterly direction along the westerly sideline of Province Street to a point of intersection of said sideline with the extended southerly sideline of Province Court;

Thence turning and running in a southeasterly direction along the extended southerly sideline of Province Court to a point of intersection of said sideline with the westerly sideline of Ordway Place;

Thence turning and running in a southwesterly direction along the westerly sideline of Ordway Place to a point of intersection of said sideline with the southerly sideline of Ordway Place;

Thence turning and running in a southeasterly direction along the southerly sideline of Ordway Place to a point of intersection of said sideline with the westerly sideline of Washington Street;

Thence turning and running in a southwesterly direction along the westerly sideline of Washington Street to a point of intersection of said sideline with the extended southerly sideline of Franklin Street;

Thence turning and running in a southeasterly direction along the extended southerly sideline of Franklin Street to a point of intersection of said sideline with the intersection of the easterly sideline of Hawley Street;

Thence turning and running in a northeasterly direction along the extended easterly sideline of Hawley Street to a point of intersection of said sideline with the southerly sideline of New Hawley Place;

Thence turning and running in a generally southeasterly direction along the southerly sideline of New Hawley Place extended to a point of intersection with the easterly sideline of Arch Street;

Thence turning and running in a northerly direction along the easterly sideline of Arch Street to a point of intersection with the extended northerly property line of the New Raymond's Parcel;

Thence turning and running in a generally westerly direction along the extended northerly property line of the New Raymond's Parcel to a point of intersection with the easterly sideline of Washington Street;

Thence turning and running in a northeasterly direction along the easterly sideline of Washington Street to a point of intersection with the northerly sideline of Milk Street;

Thence turning and running in a southeasterly direction along the northerly sideline of Milk Street to a point of intersection with the westerly corner of the Old South Meeting House;

Thence turning and running in a northeasterly direction along the westerly outside face of the building line of the Old South Meeting House to a point of intersection with the southerly outside face of the main Washington Street entrance of the Old South Meeting House;

Thence turning and running in a northwesterly direction along the southerly outside face of the Main Washington Street entrance of the Old South Meeting House to a point of intersection with the easterly sideline of Washington Street;

Thence turning and running in a generally northerly direction along the easterly sideline of Washington Street to a point of intersection with the northerly property line of the Old State House, which is the point of beginning.

BOYLSTON-ESSEX URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT

The Boylston-Essex Area of the Central Business District Urban Renewal Project is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the southerly sideline of Essex Street and the easterly sideline of Washington Street;

Thence running southwesterly along the easterly sideline of Washington Street to a point of intersection of said sideline with the extended southerly sideline of Boylston Street;

Thence turning and running northwesterly along the said extended southerly sideline of Boylston Street to a point of intersection of said sideline with the extended westerly sideline of Bumstead Court;

Thence turning and running in a northwesterly direction along the said extended westerly sideline of Bumstead Court to a point of intersection of said sideline with the extended southerly property line of 619-625 Washington Street;

Thence turning and running in a northeasterly direction along said extended southerly property line of 619-625 Washington Street to a point of intersection of said property line with the westerly property line at 627-631 Washington Street;

Thence turning and running in a southeasterly direction along the westerly property line of 627-631 Washington Street to a point of intersection of said property line with the southerly property line of 627-631 Washington Street;

Thence turning and running in a northeasterly direction along the southerly property line of 627-631 Washington Street extended to a point of intersection with the extended easterly sideline of Washington Street;

Thence turning and running in a southwesterly direction along the extended easterly sideline of Washington Street to a point of intersection of said extended sideline with the intersection of the southerly sideline of Essex Street and the easterly sideline of Washington Street, which is the point of beginning.

SOUTH STATION URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT

The South Station Area of the Central Business District Urban Renewal Project is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the northerly sideline of Summer Street and the easterly sideline of Atlantic Avenue;

Thence turning and running in a northwesterly direction along the direction of the face of the northerly portal of the John F. Fitzgerald Expressway entrance to a point of intersection of said line with the westerly sideline of Purchase Street;

Thence turning and running in a southwesterly direction along the westerly sideline of Purchase Street to a point of intersection of said sideline with the northerly sideline of Federal Street;

Thence turning and running in a northwesterly direction along the easterly sideline of Federal Street extended to a point of intersection with the extended westerly sideline of High Street;

Thence turning and running in a southwesterly direction along the westerly sideline of High Street to a point of intersection with the extended westerly sideline of South Street;

Thence turning and running in a southerly direction along the westerly sideline of South Street to a point of intersection of said sideline with the northerly sideline of the Surface Artery of the John F. Fitzgerald Expressway;

Thence turning and running in a generally westerly and southwesterly direction along the northerly sideline of the Surface Artery of the John F. Fitzgerald Expressway to a point of intersection along the southerly sideline of Essex Street;

Thence turning and running in an easterly direction along the southerly sideline of Essex Street to a point of intersection of said sideline with the westerly sideline of Atlantic Avenue;

Thence turning and running in a southerly direction along the westerly sideline of Atlantic Avenue to a point of intersection of said sideline with the northerly sideline of Kneeland Street;

Thence turning and running in a westerly direction along the northerly sideline of Kneeland Street to a point of intersection with the easterly sideline of South Street;

Thence turning and running in a generally southerly and then westerly direction along the easterly curbline of the Easterly Ramp of the Massachusetts Turnpike to a point of intersection of the easterly curbline of the Easterly Ramp with the easterly sideline at the Service Road of the John F. Fitzgerald Expressway;

Thence turning and running in a southerly direction along the easterly sideline of the Service Road of the John F. Fitzgerald Expressway to a point of intersection of said sideline with the northerly sideline of Broadway;

Thence turning and running in a generally southeasterly direction along the northerly sideline of Broadway to a point of intersection of said sideline with the approximate pierhead and bulkhead line on the southerly side of the Fort Point Channel;

Thence turning and running in a gener

Housewives and others can easily take time out to check their investments with a new stock ticker by Trans-Lux Corporation. It selects and prints transactions on 20 or more stocks at the instant they are received in brokerage offices. A switch enables users to observe the flow of the whole market.

Stock quotes at home

Long economic view

Tax increase portends interest-rate drop, but corporations may have different ideas

The trend of business

By Richard A. Nenneman

Business and financial editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

BUSINESS

An investor expecting a sharp rise in bond prices soon as a result of a break in interest rates may turn out to be right. And then again, he could just be very wrong.

Passage of the tax hike has set in motion a string of events that might ordinarily be expected to lower interest rates.

Consumers will have less to spend.

Corporations, sensing this belt-tightening coming on, may be less expansive in their own plans. Moreover, some predictions are that the utilization rate of factories will slip below 80 percent by yearend, a lower rate than during the 1967 economic pause. Usually, a low operating rate isn't conducive to increased capital spending (and hence borrowing).

Costly areas

But there's also another side to this. Government borrowing will remain high during the first half of fiscal 1969. Much of this borrowing will occur during the present quarter, in fact. It will put pressure on interest rates.

But perhaps even more important for the long run, corporations may decide to overlook the possible 1969 weakness in the economy with their eye on a longer view.

Rates may well dip somewhat by fall or winter. Looking farther ahead, though, it is possible to make a strong case that interest rates will stay generally high and credit scarce.

Some of the reasoning leading to this conclusion can be seen in a speech Treasury Undersecretary Joseph W. Barr made in Los Angeles last week.

Quoting Otto Eckstein of Harvard University, Mr. Barr noted three areas in which there would be strong demands on the federal budget for a long time ahead:

- The Vietnam war has resulted in underspending in many usual defense areas, he said. If the war comes to an end, there will be pressure to rebuild in these areas.

Said Mr. Barr, ". . . the Defense Department . . . is spending, in terms of real resources, 10-15 percent less on all requirements, except Vietnam, than it was spending in 1965. . . ."

- Established government programs tend to increase with the growth of the country.

More mail is handled each year; the national parks have a heavier load, and so on. As far back as 1961, it was estimated that such built-in growth increased the federal budget as much as $3 billion annually.

- The government will need to take in more revenue even at present levels of spending just to come closer to balancing the budget.

Inflationary pressures

The government could perhaps be a net borrower in an economy that didn't have too many other demands on it. But with a prospering private sector, heavy government borrowing only increases inflationary pressures. Government revenues need to be high enough to avoid deficits like the $25 billion deficit of the fiscal year just ended.

Mr. Barr then went beyond the reasoning of Dr. Eckstein (which was originally propounded in support of the tax hike). Mr. Barr pointed to the new demands being made on the federal budget as the result of Great Society programs such as expanding medicare and school aid.

Referring to the weight of the military-industrial complex that President Eisenhower warned about in his farewell address, Mr. Barr noted a rising challenge to that complex in the demands for action at home: not only in education and medicare, but in pollution, transport, housing, and all the programs that will change life in the ghettos.

"Almost for the first time in the history of the Republic we created a strong political challenge to the allocation of resources for the defense of the nation," said Mr. Barr.

More for housing

In housing alone, the talk now is of increasing yearly housing starts from the present level of 1.4 million to 2.6 million in the '70's. This would require an additional $20 billion a year, some of which would come out of the federal budget.

Mr. Barr thinks pressures for a vast expansion of domestic spending will lead to a major debate over how much of the nation's resources should be directed to external affairs and how much to domestic programs.

What corporate treasurers may be deciding is this:

Whether the government does it or the private sector, immense changes are coming in urban America in the next decade. These changes will require capital investment that is constant and at a rate undreamed of until recently. Therefore, interest rates will stay generally high, and, recession in 1969 or no, corporations will need to stay alert to get all the investment funds they need in the period ahead.

British A-power firms seek efficiency plug-in

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Big changes may be imminent for Britain's nuclear power industry.

A report recommending sweeping innovations has gone to the Cabinet. And most informed opinion agrees that change is necessary.

Much difference of view as to what those changes should be exists. But study of the latest report by the Cabinet may substitute action for words.

World repercussions probably would result if changes were made. One of the purposes of the alterations would be to make Britain increasingly competitive in the world nuclear power-plant industry.

The present structure of the industry has been the victim of change. Nuclear power now has been proved competitive in price with conventionally generated power, but only in big units where the economies of large-scale generation can be obtained.

Thus fewer nuclear power stations will be needed than previously estimated. And the industry will have fewer contracts to build plants unless more contracts can be obtained from abroad.

One customer

The nuclear power-plant industry must, therefore, reduce the number of groups tendering for contracts. The industry must shrink and run leaner.

But what is to give? Who and what drops out?

The issues are complex. Three consortia are geared to building nuclear power stations in Britain with about 14 constituent companies. All three consortia have large civil-engineering and boilermaking capacity.

The Atomic Energy Authority (AEA) has a monopoly of the atomic know-how, the Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) is the one customer for power stations (a nationalized industry), excluding the Scottish hydroelectric boards.

In November, 1967, the Select Committee of Science and Technology (a committee of the House of Commons) recommended that there should be a single authority for the design of nuclear boilers and that the consortium system should be done away with. This single authority idea was resisted by the CEGB which fears a monopoly on the supply side. It was also opposed by two of the three consortia.

Theories clash

Early in 1968 the AEA and the CEGB put similar proposals to their respective political masters—the Minister of Technology and the Minister of Power. These proposals ran counter to the recommendation of the select committee for a single design authority, putting in its place a prospect for international viability. The idea was clearly that the AEA's big prestige on the technical side should be seen as valuable for attracting export business.

A deadlock followed among the interests concerned.

The AEA is determined to exploit its strong technological position. The three consortia are frightened that there are going to be only two.

And the CEGB wants an end to the package contracts of the past for nuclear power stations. It wants a return to conventional contracting in which it designs and engineers projects and buys the components.

Everyone, including the government, is worried about the industry's export performance to date.

Recommendations conflict

About Easter this year the Industrial Reorganization Corporation (IRC) (an officially sponsored body created to encourage mergers) was called in to investigate.

Enough has leaked out about the IRC's report to indicate it is very different from reports which have gone before.

The big and controversial recommendation is likely to be that the Atomic Energy Authority's design teams should be split up and distributed among the commercial nuclear power consortia. This will be a hard one for a socialist government to swallow—if the recommendation sees the light of day.

The reports is likely to favor a reduction of the consortia from three to two, each initiating its own design schemes and commissioning research with the laboratories of the AEA. This would bring the operation of the system closer to the American pattern. The government would be a shareholder in the consortia.

If the IRC report is accepted it will be a clear indication that the government considers the poor export performance of late as resulting from commercial misjudgment by executives and research workers in a structural pyramid which has the AEA firmly at its apex.

A switch in emphasis toward private enterprise in nuclear power would be a major and highly significant development in the British industrial scene.

Sudden market turnaround emits rosy glow

The week on Wall Street

By Martin Skala

Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A surprising turnaround in the stock market gave a rosy glow to a shortened trading week, reversing the downward drift of the past three weeks. The market swung up sharply on Wednesday in a burst of preholiday buying.

Whether the pickup signaled a kickoff of the traditional summer rally, analysts were hard put to say. Brokers said the rally, which started picking up strength Tuesday, reflected short covering purchases by traders closing out positions before the long weekend. Renewed interest on the part of large institutional investors which have a lot of cash was also in evidence.

The Dow-Jones Industrial Average rose 6.67 points to 903.51 Wednesday. It was the blue chip index's biggest one-day advance in a month as advances outnumbered declines by a 3 to 1 ratio. The broad-based Standard & Poor's 425 industrial stock index rose by 1.34 points to 109.80.

There was little positive economic news to account for the market's gain. Arthur Ross, outgoing head of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said that the tax boost and spending cut bill going into effect this month will increase unemployment, squeeze corporate profits, and slow inflation slightly.

Too much restraint?

He confirmed what many Wall Street observers have commented on in recent weeks: that the short-term economic slowdown caused by the surtax might be too much restraint too late in the expansionary process.

Yet a substantial body of opinion discounts the inflationary overkill argument. Even with a high tax base, these analysts say, the investment outlook will continue to be clouded by tight money, high interest rates, and cost and price increases.

A business upturn, however, is expected to be under way again by mid-1969, particularly if it appears that the surtax will be lifted.

With the uncertainties of the second half of 1968 ahead, the market's action over the next one or two weeks is considered crucial. A genuine summer rally, market historians note, should flower in early July, when reinvestment demand is generally high and new commitments by institutional investors are prominent.

Over the past 20 years, while there have been some disappointments, the average gain from the May-June low to the July-August-September high has been 10 percent.

Speculative activity, though still high in the over-the-counter market, continues to ease. In the past two weeks, trading volume on the volatile American Stock Exchange has dipped almost 50 percent and the combined volume of the Amex and Big Board has subsided from a daily peak of 32 million shares to a recent average of under 20 million shares.

Conservative tendencies

Many investors appear quite willing to nail down substantial profits in high fliers, reinvesting in more conservative segments of the market. Finance, foods, utilities, and machinery issues are among the current favorites.

Technical analysts continue to believe the market has a basic tone of strength, and look at the 880-890 area of the Dow-Jones Industrial Average as a current support level.

This week's upsurge saw some revival among glamour stocks, which were lagging recently. Computer, offshore oil, and railroad conglomerate stocks showed strength.

The merger trend continued unabated. Hughes Tool's bid for control of the American Broadcasting Company pushed ABC up 11 points to 68¼. The network has decided to fight off multimillionaire Howard Hughes in court if necessary. Federal Communications Commission approval of any takeovers by Mr. Hughes would also be required.

In the metals industry, Cerro Corporation, a producer of nonferrous metals, reached agreement with Essex Wire, on a merger proposal. Cerro stock rose 1 point to 50¼.

20 most active stocks

By the Associated Press

	Weekly sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Coml Cred	676,500	64⅞	55¾	63⅞	+ 6⅜
Hooker Ch	448,400	65	56	64¾	+ 3⅛
Sunasco	418,200	32⅜	23½	32¼	+ 7¾
Int Paper	396,200	34¾	33⅜	34⅝	+ 1
Occiden Pet	383,000	53¼	48¾	53⅛	+ 2
Am Tel Tel	368,200	51⅞	50⅜	51¾	+ 1⅜
Grt Am Hold	360,800	61⅞	56¾	60	+ 3⅛
Fairch Cam	332,100	63½	54⅝	62½	+ 2¼
Us Indust	329,300	35¾	31½	35½	+ 3½
Lone S Gas	259,200	28⅛	25⅝	27⅛	+ ⅝
Gulf Resrcs	246,800	37½	33⅜	37½	+ 2⅝
Sperry Rnd	231,600	51⅛	48⅜	51	+ 1⅛
Calif Finanl	229,800	7⅞	6½	7⅞	+ 1¼
Gulf Wn In	229,300	53	48⅛	53	+ 5⅛
Std Oil NJ	222,400	69¼	67⅝	69	+ 1
Howmet Cp	216,600	44	41	43¾	+ 1½
Control Dat	215,400	161¼	145	161	+12¾
Ipl Inc	212,200	19⅛	17	18⅝	+ 1¾
Asso Inves	211,700	41⅞	38⅝	41⅞	— 3⅛
Atchison Pf	211,500	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	— ¼

Steel plant expands

By the Associated Press

Bethlehem, Pa.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation said it will spend $28 million for additional facilities at its Sparrow Point, Md., plant.

The new facilities will produce tin-free steel to meet demands in the beverage-canning industry.

Bill favors big-truck use

By the Associated Press

Washington

A bill designed to permit larger trucks and buses to use the nation's interstate highway system has been approved by the House Public Works Committee.

The committee, in taking action, made it clear that a bill the Senate passed last April had specific reference to the 41,000-mile interstate system.

It would permit states to increase the load limits of vehicles permitted on the system.

A record in mergers

By the Associated Press

New York

American corporations accomplished a record of 765 major mergers and acquisitions in the first half of 1968.

Mergers & Acquisitions, a publication specializing in this field, reports that the total was 22.5 percent higher than the 624 such transactions in the 1967 first half.

The magazine estimated the total costs of these deals—cash and value of securities exchanged—was $7.8 billion in the 1968 period, compared with $5.4 billion a year earlier.

Market indicators

By the Associated Press

Week ended July 3

Dow-Jones stock averages

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Inds	903.51	896.35	903.51	+ 5.71
20 Rails	266.88	261.77	266.88	+ 5.11
15 Utils	133.82	132.54	133.82	+ 1.22
65 Stks	330.36	326.37	330.36	+ 3.70

Standard & Poor's stock indexes

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
425 Inds	109.80	108.11	109.80	+ 1.49
20 Rails	52.21	51.21	52.21	+ .96
35 Utils	67.83	67.26	67.83	+ .45
500 Stks	100.91	99.40	100.91	+ 1.33

What stocks did

	Latest wk	Prev wk	Yr ago
Advances	1000	618	928
Declines	496	942	447
Unchanged	146	104	162
Total issues	1642	1664	1577
New yearly highs	182	200	239
New yearly lows	29	35	69

Stock transactions

Latest week's sales	39,023,400
Previous week's sales	32,948,390
Year-ago sales	36,811,210

Soybean soft drink to debut

By the Associated Press

New York

A high-protein drink that will be marketed as a beverage rather than a health food has been introduced by the Monsanto Company.

The beverage carries the trademark, "Puma," and will be marketed initially in Guyana, South America, under a franchise arrangement with d'Aguiar Bros., Ltd., a Guyanan soft-drink firm. Monsanto plans to award Puma franchises in other Latin-American and Asian markets in the near future.

Puma is a gold-colored drink that tastes like—but not quite like—vanila milkshake. It is made of a soybean concentrate with flavoring. The beverage is named after the puma of the cat family, a large, tawny wild animal.

"In introducing this product, we have more in mind than merely going into the soft-drink business," said Dr. Richard S. Gordon, general manager of Monsanto's new enterprise division.

"This is a very nutritious food that will supplement protein and vitamin deficiencies in the diets of many people—especially in underdeveloped areas such as you find in certain South American and Asian countries," Dr. Gordon said.

"Many countries—such as Brazil, for example—have a pressing need to diversify their agriculture. With a massive marketing of a soybean-base product, a demand would be created which would stimulate the production of soybeans in these countries," Dr. Gordon said.

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Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Provident Institution for Savings (also daily interest accounts)	Aug. 5
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

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Somerville Savings Bank	July 10
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Rockland Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Salem Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1

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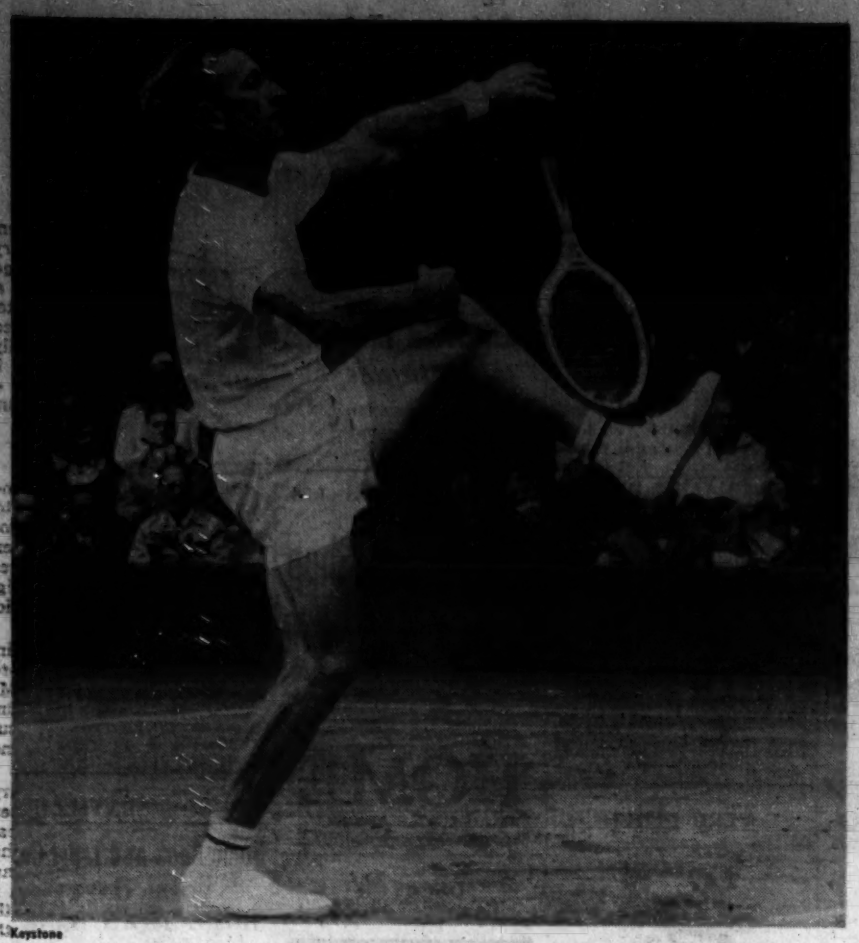


Keystone

Giant step

Pro-tennis king Rod Laver steps lively en route to the men's singles title in the first-ever open championships at Wimbledon.

Laver just warming up

By Sydney Skilton
Sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Wimbledon, England

The mark of a true champion is the ability to adapt, to come to terms with the elements, to negotiate the surfaces just that much better than the next.

Such a one is Rod Laver, champion of the first open Wimbledon.

In a battle of Australian left-handers, the freckled pro-tennis king breezed through first-year professional Tony Roche, 6—3, 8—4, 6—2, in Friday's men's singles final.

"My second service had depth in it," said Laver immediately after his 60-minute workout, the fourth shortest final in the postwar period.

"I was extremely happy with that because Tony can chip and make you make errors on that low volley.

"I would say this win was my greatest thrill in my tennis career."

Laver revealed he hadn't played on grass this year until coming to London and then it was far too wet for any practice sessions.

Rain plagued the tournament much of the two weeks.

He reached his fifth Wimbledon final by gradually increasing his mastery. His path of progress meant the elimination of four leading American amateurs and their leading professional. It was perhaps a rather unneighborly act seeing that Rod now makes his home in Los Angeles.

Laver is at home anywhere there is a tennis court, however. His amazing ability to adapt from the indoor boards to the outdoor clay and cement and than to the grass of Wimbledon that has varied from mire and mud to brown and bake undoubtedly explains his greatness.

The red-headed Queenslander modestly admitted that Wimbledon, 1968, was not seeing him at his best. "But I do think I've improved with every match," he said. "Getting the match practice that is so needed for a grass court to instill confidence has been a real problem.

"Returning the ball is half the battle on grass. If you can keep the ball going all the time it's sapping the strength of the opposition. The other fellow feels as though he's got to make a better shot all the time."

Surge by a switch-hitter

By Phil Elderkin
Sports writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Baseball has not had a really outstanding switch-hitter since Mickey Mantle. But Boston Manager Dick Williams thinks he may have the next great one in Reggie Smith, the 23-year-old who plays center field for the Red Sox.

"Reggie is still just a kid," Williams said. "He's had only a year and a half in the big leagues and he's got some learning to do. But if you have a chance to watch a man perform everyday, you begin to see things. And this boy has tremendous potential.

"There are generally two things wrong with switch-hitters," Dick continued. "Invariably they are noticeably more effective from one side of the plate. The other is a lack of consistency.

"But I don't think Smith fits either description. He started out swinging right-handed and now he actually hits better from the left side. Anyone with his natural ability, plus the fact that he never goes looking for the home run, is going to hit for average.

"Reggie didn't make it, but in my opinion he would not have been out of place on this year's all-star team."

Smith became a switch-hitter by accident.

Natural advantage

His high-school coach, with no southpaw swingers in his batting lineup, asked Reggie if he'd hit left. "I did and I had no trouble," Smith explained. "Some people felt it was a mistake for me to continue that way, because how many great switch-hitters can you remember?"

Most fans are stuck after Frankie Frisch, Junior Gilliam, Red Schoendienst, and Mantle.

"But I didn't think it was a mistake then and I don't think it is now," Reggie continued. "It would be different if the confidence wasn't there. But for me the confidence is there. I figure I got something extra going for me—the natural advantage any right-handed batter has over a left-handed pitcher and vice versa.

"A man has to like anything that will help keep him in the lineup everyday and I think switch-hitting has done this for me. I had a streak recently in which I hit safely in 18 of 20 games. Part of that was because I was able to turn around on certain pitchers."

The only time Reggie worries about his hitting is in the early part of the season, when the weather is cold and often damp.

"A man has to feel loose at the plate or he won't hit," Smith explained. "I tighten up in the shoulders in cold weather and then I don't swing well. I started the season this year with the idea that if I could stay around .250 for my first 150 at-bats I'd be okay. Since then I've been very close to .300."

Reggie is a line-drive hitter, who sprays the ball around, who may get a dozen leg hits a year because of his speed, and would rather bat in the lower half of the order than up front.

"I'm no home-run hitter, but I do think I'm capable of driving in 80 runs a year if I'm placed around fifth or sixth in the order," Smith said. "Dick Williams tried me in the No. 4 spot early in the season and I felt the pressure. I tried too hard and I didn't do well. But I think I could go back there now and hit."

Reggie's .246 average last year as a rookie was one of the most deceptive in baseball, mostly because it included so many key hits and 61 runs batted in. Actually, he hit .270 over the second half of the season and had a pair of home runs against the Cardinals in the World Series.

"Last year rival pitchers were trying to find out about me and I saw a little of everything," Smith remarked. "But this year they're pitching me inside and tight and trying to throw my timing off with a lot of slow stuff.

"Something like this is hard to adjust to at first. It will eat into your confidence if you let it. But eventually you see so much of one kind of pitching that it doesn't bother you any more."

Reggie describes himself as having a man's shoulders and a baby's waist. "I lifted weights for a while in the minors, but I finally cut it out because I didn't think it was doing me any good. Too much of that stuff and you get muscle bound."

Smith is probably the best defensive centerfielder the Red Sox have had since Jimmy Piersall. Reggie still has trouble occasionally going back after balls hit close to the wall, but his forward range extends almost to the skin of the infield.

"I know I can bat .300 up here as a switch-hitter and I think I can do it this year," Smith said. Reggie's success may already have had an affect on Yankee Manager Ralph Houk, who occassionally uses five switch-hitters in his starting lineup.

SPORTS

CHESS

By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6028
By Vaux Wilson

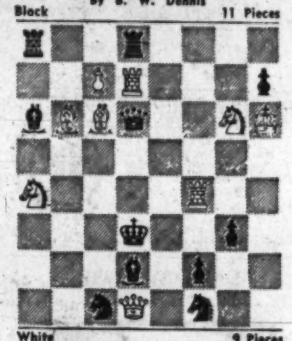
Black 9 Pieces

White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First publication. Especially contributed to The Christian Science Monitor.)

Problem No. 6029
By B. W. Dennis

Black 11 Pieces

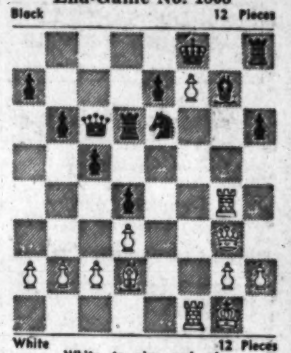


White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Second place, British Chess Problem Society intermediate informal tourney, three move section. 1967.)

End-Game No. 1868

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and win
(Black has just played Kt/QxKP, a bad mistake. Tarrasch-Meiser, Nuremberg. 1890.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 6026. QxKP
No. 6027. 1 Kt-B3, PxKt; 2 P-Kt4
If 1. .KxKt; 2 K-K4
End-Game No. 1867. White wins: 1 R-R8, Q-K2; 2 Kt-B6ch, KtxKt; 3 PxKt, Q-Kt5; 4 Q-B7, Resigns. If 1. . QxR; 2 Kt-B6ch, K-R; 3 KtxKt and wins.

Two First-Rate Magazines

California and Illinois both have state chess associations that provide members with bulletins giving details of chess happenings that the national magazines, Chess Life and Chess Review, cannot properly publicize in the same way. Both the Illinois Chess Bulletin and the California Chess Reporter show the wide popularity and abundance of competitions their areas enjoy.

Of more than local interest is "IGM's and IM's" in the latest California Chess Reporter. An IGM is an international grandmaster and an IM is an international master. These titles are awarded by the FIDE (International Chess Federation) as a result of scores in qualifying events in the three-year world-champion cycle, and other tournaments with strength qualifications on the basis of international titles held by enough of the contestants. This works a disadvantage in Russia and the United States, where the players are generally not foreign.

California's Junior Star

Jim Tarjan, former California Junior Champion, is only 16. In the El Segundo Open, held in April, he made a perfect score, 6-0. One of his wins follows.

Alekhine's Defense

Bragg White	Tarjan Black	Bragg White	Tarjan Black
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	14 K-K2	B-Kt2
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	15 KR-Q	O-O-O
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	16 P-QR4	P-B3
4 P-B5	Kt-Q4	17 P-R5	P-KKt4
5 B-B4	P-K3	18 RPxP	QBPxP
6 Kt-QB3	KtxKt	19 PxP	QxBP
7 QPxKt	Kt-B3	20 B-K3	QxKtch
8 B-B4	Q-R5	21 KxQ	Kt-Q5ch
9 P-KKt3	Q-K2	22 K-Kt4	P-R4ch
10 Q-K2	QxP	23 KxP	B-K2ch
11 P-QKt4	Q-K2	24 K-B4	QR-Bch
12 Kt-B3	P-KR3	25 K-K5	Kt-B6 mate
13 Q-Q2	P-QKt3		

Chicago's Young Star

Greg DeFotis, 16, is Illinois Junior Champion. In the 1968 Greater Chicago Open, he finished a half-point behind Al Sandrin. He won six outright and lost only to William Martz, whose only loss was to Sandrin.

In the Sicilian below, young DeFotis develops a strong King side pawn attack, and gradually masses his heavy artillery on his opened KR file.

Sicilian Defense

DeFotis White	Adler Black	DeFotis White	Adler Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	19 QR-B	P-K4
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	20 B-Kt3	P-B3
3 P-B4	P-KKt3	21 P-KR4	P-Kt5
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	22 B-R3	R-R
5 P-Q3	P-Q3	23 Q-R2	Q-Q3
6 P-KKt3	B-Kt5	24 P-Kt5	Kt-B3
7 P-KR3	BxKt	25 P-B5	R-R2
8 QxB	P-K3	26 R-B3	R/2-KR2
9 B-Kt2	KKt-K2	27 R/1-KB	Q-K2
10 O-O	Kt-Q5	28 P-R5	PxKtP
11 Q-Q	Q-Q2	29 RPxP	R-B3
12 Kt-K2	KtxKtch	30 B-Kt4	P-R3
13 QxKt	O-O	31 Q-R	R-K
14 P-B3	QR-B	32 R-R2	B-B
15 B-K3	P-Q4	33 R-B3	Q-Kt2
16 P-B2	P-Q5	34 R-B2	P-Kt6
17 P-B4	P-QR3	35 P-R3	R-Q
18 P-KKt4	P-QKt4	36 R/2-R2	Resigns

Sports briefs

Tennis
Wimbledon, England

The Davis Cup lawn tennis nations have thrown out any idea to make the world wide competition open to pros but still agreed that registered players who take money at certain tournaments can compete.

Track and field
Paris

Jean Wadoux of France turned in the best time of the year in the 1,500-meter run, clocking 3 minutes, 37.9 seconds. The world record is 3:33.1 by Kansan Jim Ryun. Wadoux's effort, one second off his career best, is roughly equal to a 3:54.9 mile.

Auto racing
Daytona Beach, Fla.

Cale Yarborough won the Firecracker 400 stock-car race in a 1968 Mercury Cyclone at an average speed of 167.247 m.p.h for his third straight victory at the Daytona International Speedway.

Football
Green Bay, Wis.

Fred (Fuzzy) Thurston, believed to have played on more National Football League championship teams than any other man, announced his retirement from the Green Bay Packers.

Sailing
Stamford, Conn.

F. Gardner Cox Jr. of Philadelphia won the new United States 5.5-meter sailing championship.

Golf
London

Jack Nicklaus has arrived here, all set to win the British Open Golf Championship at Carnoustie next week.

But he was not making any wild predictions. I'm not Cassius Clay," he said, "but he dismissed suggestions that his game was falling off.

"I played my best golf for years in the U.S. Open last month but it was my putting that let me down," he said. "But I've been practicing hard, and my putting has improved tremendously."

Baseball
Reno, Nev.

Jackie Jensen, former Boston Red Sox star, has been named head baseball coach for the University of Nevada.

Olympics
Taipei, Formosa

Formosa's National Olympic Committee has invited former decathlon star C. K. Yang, now living in Los Angeles, to coach its team for the Mexico Games, Oct. 12-27.

Baseball standings

(Through July 4)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	52	27	.658	—
Cleveland	45	37	.549	8½
Baltimore	41	35	.539	9½
Minnesota	39	38	.506	12
Boston	38	38	.500	12½
Oakland	38	40	.487	13½
California	37	41	.474	14½
New York	34	41	.453	16
Chicago	32	43	.427	18
Washington	29	45	.392	20½

Saturday's games
Baltimore at New York
Minnesota at Boston
Chicago at Washington
California at Cleveland
Oakland at Detroit
Sunday's games
Chicago at Washington
Oakland at Detroit, 2
Baltimore at New York, 2
Minnesota at Boston, 2
California at Cleveland, 2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	50	30	.625	—
Atlanta	41	38	.519	8½
S. Francisco	42	39	.519	8½
Cincinnati	40	38	.513	9
Pittsburgh	39	37	.513	9
Los Angeles	40	42	.488	11
Philadelphia	36	38	.486	11
New York	37	41	.474	12
Chicago	35	44	.443	14½
Houston	33	46	.418	16½

Saturday's games
New York at Philadelphia
St. Louis at San Francisco
Cincinnati at Los Angeles, n
Pittsburgh at Chicago, 2
Houston at Atlanta, 2, day-night
Sunday's games
Houston at Atlanta
Cincinnati at Los Angeles
St. Louis at San Francisco
New York at Philadelphia, 2
Pittsburgh at Chicago, 2

Pro soccer standings

North American Soccer League
(Through July 4)
Eastern Conference

Atlantic Division

	W	L	T	Bp	Pts	GF	GA
Atlanta	10	4	3	24	93	25	15
N.Y.	5	4	9	27	84	28	25
Wash.	8	5	3	24	81	26	24
Balt.	8	8	2	23	77	23	23
Boston	2	11	3	25	46	27	40

Lakes Division

Chicgo	8	3	7	36	105	43	33
Cleve.	7	4	7	29	92	30	25
Toronto	6	8	5	26	77	27	40
Detroit	4	10	0	19	43	25	28

Western Conference

Gulf Division

	W	L	T	Bp	Pts	GF	GA
Kan. City	9	5	3	26	89	36	18
St. Louis	6	7	4	22	70	27	26
Houston	6	9	3	23	68	31	26
Dallas	0	16	3	16	25	16	75

Pacific Division

S. Dgo	12	4	4	38	122	41	22
Oakland	9	5	5	27	104	31	16
L. A.	7	3	7	27	90	32	17
Vancvr	7	8	4	24	78	25	30

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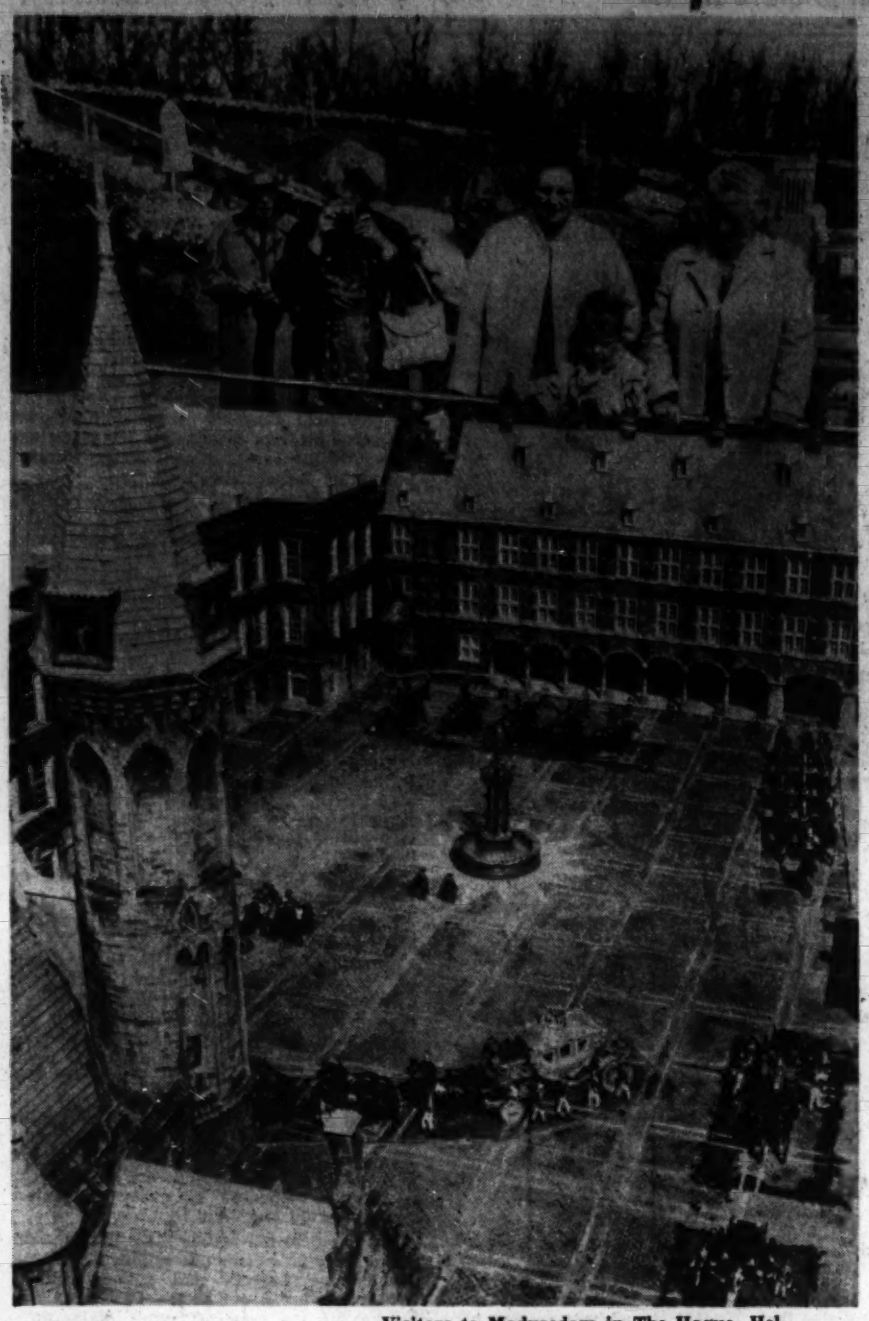


Visitors to Madurodam in The Hague, Holland, get a glimpse of a fairyland come true. The miniature city includes such special treats as a museum, a radio station, and an orchestra.

Tiny paraders

By Gordon Irving
The Hague, Holland

I have just visited the nearby mini-city at Madurodam. It is a source of inspiration to thousands who walk through it every week each summer. Young people predominate.

It claims to be the smallest city in the world. It is also one of the most intriguing. And when it is not open in darkest winter; a replica of it goes on tour to the United States.

The town, a midget city, has its own tiny shops, churches, harbor, and radio station. It is an exact replica of a typical Dutch city.

Just a bus ride from The Hague, it is visited by millions of people in a year.

Madurodam takes its name from George John Lionel Maduro, a student at Leyden University, who, in the brave war days of 1940, distinguished himself as a Hussars lieutenant of the reserves with such courage that he was later awarded the Military Willem Order, Holland's highest distinction for courage, judgment, and loyalty.

His parents wanted to raise a monument to him. The idea was conceived of giving it the form of a miniature town.

All the revenue from tourists goes to the Nederlands Studenten Sanatorium, a home for students. A bronze plaque at the entrance to Madurodam shows the image of George Maduro.

The founder of Madurodam always wanted it to be a town of real happiness, a source of instruction and pleasure for hundreds of thousands.

The route through this novel Lilliputian city is two miles long. After dark, the mini-city is illuminated by 45,000 electric bulbs, and the tiny ships in the harbor switch on their navigation lights to make it like a fairyland. Lights from the miniature airport tower sweep the sky every few seconds.

The toy town gives an authentic picture of ancient and modern Holland.

Life in this city-in-miniature is seldom still. Trains, trams, and automobiles run, and there is even the Dutch traffic jam of cyclists at peak hours. Ships sail, mills turn, cranes hoist their heavy loads, and the most modern of international trains run along the rails.

Madurodam even has its own miniature orchestra in the arts and sciences building.

The city has everything — museums, a castle, old town walls, a university, schools, theaters, cinemas, a radio station, a luna-park, and a zoo.

American friends of the "little city in the Dutch lowlands" have sent over a miniature pine wood.

Madurodam is the only town in the world with a royal mayor, Princess Beatrix of Holland. The municipal Council of Madurodam consists of 30 boys and girls, elected each year from among the pupils in the schools of The Hague.

It is the duty of each member to devote a portion of his or her vacations to assisting the manager of Madurodam in a practical way with the running of the miniature city.

At specific hours sightless visitors are admitted to Madurodam exclusively, and they are the only ones who are allowed to touch everything. The whole staff considers it an honor to help them discover the world by touch.

The town has a statue of Peter (Hans Brinker), the little Dutch hero who, during a whole night, put first his finger and then his whole arm, in the hole in the dyke where the water threatened to pour into the polder. It is dedicated to Dutch youth, and symbolizes for all time the perpetual struggle of Holland against the water.

Pen friends around the world

Mr. R. B., Bar Harbor, Maine, (U.S.A.), 20. Would like to correspond with pen pals in the U.S. and all over the world. He is studying to be an artist and his hobbies are coin, viewcard and stamp collecting, photography, painting, corresponding.

Mr. S. O. A., Accra, Ghana, 23. Would like to correspond with young people in the United States. His interests are current affairs, writing, and traveling.

Mr. A. J., Accra, Ghana, 22. Would like pen friends from the U.S.A. He enjoys sports and music.

Mr. S. A., Osmanabad, India, 22. Would like to correspond with pen friends from all foreign countries. He enjoys swimming, traveling, reading fiction, collecting stamps, coins, postcards.

Melinda M., Andover, Mass., (U.S.A.) 13. Would like to hear from people all over the world, especially Asia and Africa. She enjoys art, reading, music, sports.

Taeko I., Naganoken, Japan, 15. Japanese girl would like pen pals of any age from America and France. She enjoys reading, playing records, collecting stamps.

If you wish to answer a letter published in the column, enclose your own letter in an unsealed envelope, and address it in pencil with the name and address as it appears in the column. Put it in another envelope addressed to Pen Pal Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. 02115. It's important that your letter carry correct postage for its destination overseas.

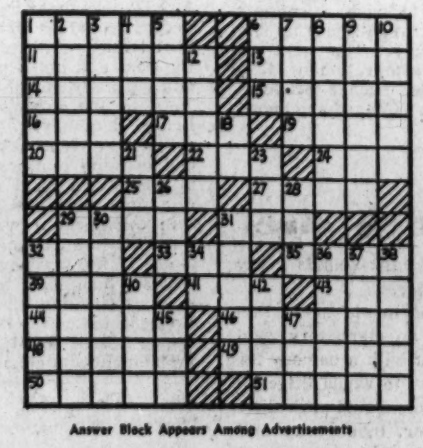
A verse for today...

Behold, the heaven and the heaven of heavens is the Lord's thy God, the earth also, with all that therein is.—DEUT. 10:14

Daily crossword puzzle

ACROSS
1. Ghastly
6. Was concerned
11. Pineapples
13. White poplar
14. Reaping hook
15. Abdicate
16. Fr. season
17. Consume
19. Cut small
20. Communists
22. Rabble
24. Knight's title
25. Thickness
27. Kiln
29. Kind of bean
31. Peace
32. Stealthy
33. 12
35. Every
39. Horse's canine tooth
41. Opponent
43. Affirmative vote
44. Ceremonies
46. Heavy coat
48. Sea
49. Pleasant looks
50. Pear cider
51. Current mode

DOWN
1. Optical maser
2. Combine
3. Sprinted
4. Writing fluid
5. Valley
6. Churl
7. Retired
8. Negligent
9. Evoke
10. Discourage
12. Disreputable
18. As far as
21. Counteragent
23. Constrictor
26. Slack
28. Chopping tool
29. Flume
30. Seafood
31. Godly
32. Sharpen a razor
34. Provided
36. Suitably
37. Fishing basket
38. Equine
40. Attend
42. Shade trees
45. Timber curve
47. Convene



Answer Block Appears Among Advertisements

Tubby

BY GUERNSEY LE PELLEY

TUBBY, DID YOUR MOTHER LET YOU STAY UP TO WATCH THE FIREWORKS?
CERTAINLY
ALL THE WAY TO THE END — WITH THE FLAG AND STREAMERS OF FIRE ??
I WAS AWAKE THE WHOLE TIME.
ANYWAY, FIFTY ONE PERCENT AWAKE.

Quotation for today

Prayer is not conquering God's reluctance, but taking hold of God's willingness.—PHILLIPS BROOKS

FAMILY FEATURES

Ghostly TV chorus brings music to schools

By Melita Knowles
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
London

"Oo-oo-oo"—the strains of a ghostly chorus fade away in studio 5 at British Broadcasting Corporation television headquarters.

Juniors from a Middlesex school chant in a startled whisper: "What do you call a ship that goes when no wind blows?"

"What do you think when a ship heaves to without a crew?" echoes from 4,000 junior classrooms throughout Britain.

The 20-minute program, "Making Music," presented by an American teacher, John Langstaff, goes out to schools twice a week over BBC TV.

"There is a serious shortage of people able to teach music in the classrooms," says John Hosier, joint producer with Moyra Gambleton. "This program gives them ideas on how to teach music, even on how to appreciate music," Mr. Hosier said.

Participation by the children is the keynote.

The children in classrooms throughout the country join the studio children in singing the sea chanties as they tell "The Story of Lieutenant Cockatoo."

The works are especially written for children. "Lieutenant Cockatoo" has lyrics by Ronald Eyre and music by the well-known composed Phyllis Tate.

"This program gives children the opportunity to take part in a performance especially written for them by composers who know their needs," Mr. Hosier said.

There are very few of these works. An important aspect of the program therefore is to encourage more composers to write for children.

The studio children use simple instruments which the schools could easily acquire: xylophones, glockenspiels, maracas (shakers), cymbals, and drums.

They even improvise to get their effects. For instance, they use what they call a "wobble board" to make the thunder during the storm at sea. This is either a sheet of tin or a piece of stiff cardboard. A girl holds it and a boy "wobbles" or shakes it. The effect over the air is thunderous.

The ghostly thud on the drums is produced by a simple wire brush.

"You can also use a piece of electrical flex frayed out," Mr. Langstaff tells the teachers over the television screen. He then illustrates the weird effect of this splayed flex on the drum.

The producers have also devised what they call "cue cards." These are white sheets with the notation printed on them. A light moves from note to note in time with the rhythm of the beat. By following the light, children acquire precision-timing and learn elementary notation.

From time to time John Langstaff talks to the teachers who are watching with their classes.

"Teachers, will you pick out your ghostly chorus please?" he asks. "Children not in the chorus please sing a long "ah."

"More diction please, more enunciation," Mr. Langstaff urges.

The drum plays the rhythm over and over again.

"Say the words to yourself, 'Bring me my drum.' It will help you to remember the rhythm," Mr. Langstaff tells the children.

So the exciting story unfolds in songs and with narration by John Langstaff. "The terrified sailors knew that a ship that glides across the sea without a breath of wind was no ordinary ship," he explains. "They whisper among themselves."

The chorus of whispering begins with the rhythm beaten out by the instruments. Then the ship boy's song is rendered with "a feeling of mystery" by a ten-year-old.

'OO-oo-oo!'

John Langstaff conducts juniors at a rehearsal for a musical story with words to be seen on the BBC television show "Making Music." The show carries music education to classes where qualified music teachers are scarce.

For children

Pinky, the piglet, has an adventure

By Selma K. Hudson
Illustrated by Jane MacKenzie

Davey stepped out into the fresh morning air, breathing deeply of the smell of fresh cut hay. "Umm, how good that smells," he thought to himself. He could hear a quiet "mo-o-o" from the barn, and the cackle of the hens from the hen house.

"How different this is from the city. Oh, I'm so glad we moved here." With that he took off across the barnyard, up the slope to the pasture, cut across to the apple orchard, and then headed back toward the barn. He ran so fast his breath came in gasps, until finally he flopped down on the grass.

He was just about rested when he heard Matilda grunting in the lower barn. He sat up straight, suddenly filled with excitement.

"I wonder if something happened last night," he said aloud as he galloped into the barn. When he got to Matilda's stall, she was stretched out on the floor asleep. Feeding happily were nine little piglets! They climbed all over each other and their mother trying to find the best place to eat.

Matilda didn't seem to mind a bit. She just grunted happily to herself and only occasionally half opened her eyes to be sure no one bothered her babies. When she decided they had had enough to eat, she rolled over onto her other side, as if to say "breakfast is over."

Davey noticed that one piglet was smaller than the rest, and immediately that one became his favorite. "I am going to call you Pinky, because you are pinker than all the others," Davey said to his new friend.

Every morning after that Davey would visit Pinky before he went to school. And when the family of pigs were in the barnyard Pinky followed Davey everywhere.

One afternoon Davey ran into the barn the minute he got home from school, but Pinky wasn't there. At that moment he heard a frightened "eek, eek" coming from the barnyard. Davey dashed out the door. There was Pinky running from Henry, the cranky old gander.

"Pinky, Pinky, come here, Pinky," Davey called to him. But instead of coming to Davey, the piglet tore off across the barnyard, scattering a flock of hens as he went. "Cluck, cluck—cluck, cluck," they scolded him.

The sheep were grazing in the pasture. Pinky went sailing between their legs, as they looked up in startled surprise.

Davey ran after Pinky, but every time he got close, the piglet would dart away from him. Pinky darted here and darted there, squealing all the time.

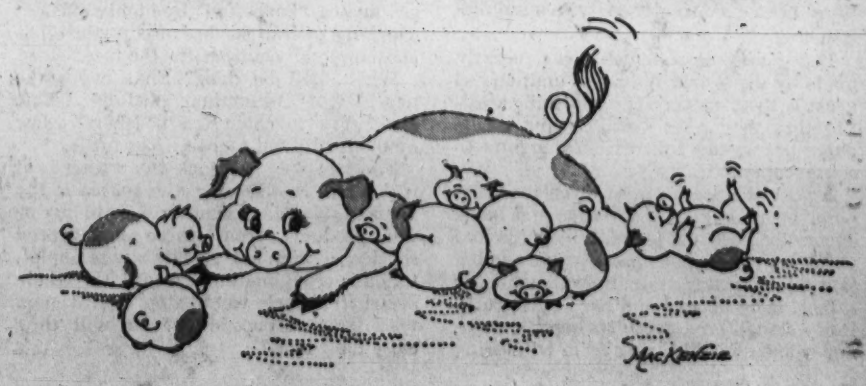
He went slithering through the mud at the edge of the duck pond. Of course this made it all the harder to catch him.

Davey was ready to give up the idea of catching him at all, when Pinky did a very surprising thing. There was a break in the fence that Davey had forgotten to mend. Pinky tried to wiggle through, and when he was just halfway, he got stuck. "Eeeek, Eeeek," he protested.

Davey strolled up and spoke gently to him. "That's all right, Pinky. I'll get you out. Take it easy."

Since he was so muddy and slippery, Davey raced back to the barn to get an old blanket. Then he wrapped it around the piglet as he gently pulled him out.

He quickly took the small pig back to the barn and to Matilda. After he ate supper, Pinky curled up with his brothers and sisters and went to sleep. It would be a long time before Pinky wandered off again.



Editorials **THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR** *Commentary*

Saturday, July 6, 1968 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — K K • PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Not a 'sick society'

Crises inevitably create clichés. And one of the worst of the present crop is that the United States is a "sick society." It is bad because it is loose, it is facile, it is thoughtless. Such a notion is merely an easy substitute for profound analysis and careful reasoning. It is a wild, half-baked jump at conclusions which view only one side of a picture and unscientifically ignore or overlook all opposing evidence.

We do not for a moment suppose that America is not a prey to trends, attitudes, habits, customs, thinking, and acting which urgently demand correction. No newspaper in the United States has been more insistent or consistent in pointing out the need for American self-correction than has this one. We have warned and will continue to warn against self-complacency with shortcomings, whether large or small.

Yet we reject utterly the overall concept that American society or the American nation is, in general, a sick one. It is nothing of the sort. It is fundamentally a remarkably healthy society.

Why do we feel able to say this? Because, notwithstanding the tremendous problems facing the United States, that nation is seeking to recognize these problems, analyze them honestly and, for the most part, tackle them forthrightly.

It is true that at many crucial points America is a nation in turmoil. There are the problems of violence, of racial tension, of the glaring extremes of great wealth and pitiable poverty, of pollution, of slums and ghettos, and the ever-present human shortcomings of greed, selfishness, thoughtlessness, and dishonesty. Furthermore, in a land as vast, as populated, as rich, as mighty, as open, as publicity-conscious as America, evidences of social upheaval are likely to receive far greater attention than in many other nations.

But turmoil, if it is focusing attention on needed improvement, can rightly be called a sign of health not of sickness. Furthermore, history has amply shown that, for all its monumental internal strugglings, there is a basic commitment to steady progress in the United States which propels that country forward. It will do so — indeed is doing so — today.

Believing this, we are heartened to note that the latest Gallup Poll shows a decisive majority of the American people rejecting the theory that American society is sick. Although this same people is not slow to voice its criticism of the many things in America which cry out for improvement, Americans instinctively feel that their society has great basic strength and soundness. In this the American people are as right today as they have been throughout their lengthening history.

Hot or cool summer?

It is encouraging to note that a workable formula is slowly developing for avoiding rioting and violence in the cities. As might be expected, the formula is a combination of remedies.

It includes (a) the speedy display of overwhelming force, a show of strength for law and order that is positively persuasive. (b) Participation in the maintenance of law and order by elements of the black community — young activists wearing arm bands for instance. (c) And most important, a strong element of hope — some expectation that something realistic is being done — about jobs, or education, or housing, or all three together.

It is probably unfair to compare the days of rioting in Washington, D.C., in April, following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., with the quiet which prevailed in June when another period of rioting and lawlessness threatened. The anger and frustration of the blacks, after the King death, was at peak point. The frustration in June, following the government's order to evacuate Resurrection City was less explosive, and mainly involved a hundred younger militants.

On June 24, however, there were moments when crisis could have become riot. It didn't. The police, 1,500 strong, moved in early. Some 1,200 National Guardsmen were visible on hand. Looters were quickly apprehended, as was not the case in April. Some 300 arrests were made. The capital's Negro Mayor, Walter Washington, imposed a curfew. By midnight, the city was calm. The show of determination had been effective.

But let it be stressed that force is only part of the riot-avoidance formula. In many cities, Boston for instance, the armband patrols have been thoroughly effective in cooling tempers and advising that rioting could be self-defeating.

But the element of hope is especially crucial. In such a city as Cleveland, for instance, there is expectation of results due, quite simply, to the fact that the city has a black mayor. In Boston, there is satisfaction that black leaders are working alongside Mayor Kevin White.

Provision of jobs is especially vital. New York City's Mayor Lindsay has deplored the meager supplementary job appropriation just voted by Congress. With other big-city mayors he had lobbied for a sum equal to last year's $75 million. Congress appropriated $13 million. The result: 24,500 Neighborhood Youth Corps summer jobs compared to last year's 43,000. Meanwhile the National Alliance for Businessmen has found 2,400 private summer jobs for New York, whereas President Johnson expected 37,500.

America can defeat the "long hot summer" if it really wants to. But in the effort "show of hope" is as important as "show of force."

For humanity's sake

The tragedy in Nigeria grows deeper — at least in terms of human suffering. Whatever the political rights or wrongs, millions of Ibos are apparently starving in the landlocked area, smaller than Wales, in which they are now encircled by Nigerian federal forces.

Neither side can avoid the charge that it is to some extent playing politics with hunger. The Ibo leader, Colonel Ojukwu, ever more successful with public relations and propaganda than the Federal leader, General Gowon, is seeking to reinforce the picture of the latter's proceeding heartlessly to starve a whole people into submission. But it is not as simple as that. Colonel Ojukwu probably recognizes that militarily his forces have now reached the last ditch. And by insisting, as he does, that relief must be flown into the surrounded heartland from outside neutral sources which deal solely with him, he is probably trying to win as much political leverage as possible to salvage what he can for Ibo identity — even sovereignty — before the fighting is brought to an end.

General Gowon, on the other hand, holds back from a unilateral cease-fire, apparently concerned lest this allow the Ibos to retain their claim to sovereignty. He says that he will order his men to stop shooting as soon as Colonel Ojukwu renounces the Ibo breakaway from Nigeria. But so long as hostilities continue, the problem of getting relief through the lines to the suffering people so much in need of it is compounded. To his credit, General Gowon has offered to permit a "mercy corridor" through the lines — reportedly from Enugu southward to Awgu — along which relief supplies could move into Ibo country, perhaps under supervision of the International Red Cross.

The Swiss representative of the latter organization in Biafra is quoted as saying: "Either we sit still and watch while six million people go down the drain or we pressure for a cease-fire." Should not then the aim be a cease-fire in return for Colonel Ojukwu's acceptance of the mercy strip — which would mean putting pressure on both sides for humanity's sake?

Women's responsibility

"Not since the tragic days at the turn of the century when plume birds, hummingbirds and songbirds adorned women's hats, have wild bird and animal populations been so threatened with annihilation."

This alarming statement was recently made by the World Wildlife Fund; and so great is their concern for vanishing wildlife that they have been placing newspaper ads urging a turn from slaughter to conservation.

Among the species most threatened are: polar bears, exploited for rugs and home decoration; ocelots, jaguars, leopards and cheetahs, whose skins are a status symbol lavishly offered for sale in fashionable fur salons; baby hooded and harp seals, ruthlessly slaughtered every spring in a manner women would shrink from witnessing — again to satisfy fashion; alligators and crocodiles, victims of both legal destruction and poaching because of the tempting prices offered by makers of stylish shoes, handbags and luxury gift items; the great sea turtles, "harvested" by highly efficient dragging operations because turtle oil is considered a beautifier for the face.

What shall be done? Shall we make new laws? Strengthen pitifully feeble ones? Try to catch the poachers? Slow methods all, and more or less futile.

The best way to attack any wrong is at its source. In this case, the source is the demand. If women would refuse to buy or use products from these endangered species, or from any species whose exploitation is cruel and unnecessary, the whole destructive cycle would stop. Will women take their responsibility? Or will they close their eyes?

'How does one get on a hijack trip to Havana?'

The new consensus

Point of view

By Roscoe Drummond

Washington

What would you say such political leaders as these have in common: the late Robert Kennedy, Richard Nixon, Sen. Eugene McCarthy, Gov. Ronald Reagan, Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), liberals Daniel Moynihan and Richard Goodwin, GOP conservatives Gerald Ford and Melvin Laird?

Far apart as they are politically, they have come together on one single, central, significant proposition:

That the federal government has gotten so big, so cumbersome, so chaotic that it simply can't administer the vast assistance programs which have been mounting year after year.

Welfare muddle

Their agreement is just beginning to come into focus. They have been speaking separately but each has been saying very nearly the same thing.

What these diverse politicians are now saying is that federal funds, functions, and authority must be radically decentralized before the whole house of cards crumbles by its own weight.

On the basis of his first-hand experience in Washington, Mr. Moynihan, who now heads the Harvard-Massachusetts Institute of Technology Center for Urban Affairs, concludes that Washington has proved itself very good at collecting federal taxes but very bad at administering federal services.

How bad? That is the question which must be answered so objectively and so conclusively that those who are reluctant to face the facts can no longer ignore them.

That answer is now at hand. It comes from the titanic efforts of young, first-term Congressman William V. Roth Jr. (R) of Delaware, who devoted four months to suveying the whole federal establishment. He set out to find the number, purpose, scope and size of every federal assistance program and where and how they were administered.

Disheveled sprawl

He found plenty.

He found that nobody in the federal government — neither the White House nor the Budget Bureau nor the Congress nor all the department and agency heads put together — know how many programs, where they all are, what they do or how the public can get to use them.

He found that Congress does not have adequate information to decide which programs to continue and which to terminate.

He found that some programs which don't exist are publicized and that others which do exist are unknown.

He found that at a minimum there are 1,050 federal assistance programs spending $20 billion a year.

He found that at least 25 federal departments and agencies are operating widely overlapping programs doing about the same thing.

Clearly this disheveled sprawl is getting so bad that unless something is done soon there is danger of a massive breakdown.

Congressman Roth presented his imposing array of facts without raising his voice and without trying to make partisan capital.

But his colleagues knew they were listening to one of the more important speeches delivered in Congress. Rarely are there many on the floor to listen. The real measure of his impact is that by the next day more than 50 congressmen and senators called Roth's office to ask questions or get more facts.

Roth had them — and they withstood close and skeptical scrutiny.

There is no doubt, I think, that the time has come to reverse the flow of political power to Washington. It will come. There is a mounting political momentum behind it from conservatives and liberals alike.

The need is to make sure that the process of decentralization is orderly, and well carried out.

Why wait?

It is to this end that Mr. Nixon says that if he is President one of his first acts would be to create a special commission on government reorganization, like the Hoover Commission, to find the best means, not to dismantle the federal government, but to decentralize it.

That is good. I raise only one question — why wait? It is wasteful, riskful, dangerous to wait. Why shouldn't Congress move immediately to create such a commission so it can report its findings early in the next session? Congressman Roth will offer such a proposal. Shouldn't Congress act now?

Mirror of opinion

Doughnut dabbling

One bushel of wheat will make about 82 dozen doughnuts, says the Agri-Business Council. The retail value, at 60 cents a dozen, totals about $50. Of this, the farmer gets $1.75 to $1.80 for his bushel of wheat.

This shows how small a part of the consumer dollar the grower receives. Naturally he wants more and, if he got it, the cost of the finished bakery product would not be affected much.

But, just for fun, let's see what Oregon's prospective 30-million-bushel, pastry-type wheat crop, valued at $53 million in the raw, would be worth if converted entirely into doughnuts.

You'd have 2.46 billion dozen "fried cakes" worth an astronomical $1.576 billion.

Taxes on so large a sum would go far toward balancing the federal budget. There'd be a surplus of doughnuts for export and this would improve the balance of payments. . . .

Unfortunately such figuring, like doughnuts, is full of holes. The farmer still would not get any bigger dab of the consumer dough unless farm wives baked the doughnuts themselves in great vats of fresh lard. This is a mouth-watering but hardly practical thought.—**Oregonian**

Trailer high rise

A skyscraper trailer park sounds crazy at first, but let's consider.

It's the brainchild of movie actor Don Beddoe, who envisions an eight-story steel and concrete framework with a balcony for each mobile home. A crane would lift each trailer to its slot. Tenants would park their cars on the ground floor, then go up and down in an elevator. Another shaft would contain all utility lines.

Mr. Beddoe's idea is "to make more efficient use of land in areas where acreage is too expensive for a trailer park." His wouldn't be cheap—"under $20,000 for each trailer space."

Side-by-side crowding is among the drawbacks of trailer life at ground level. The high-rise would overcome that. On the other hand, mobile home fans have at least a small bit of earth under foot, which would be missing in a skyscraper.

Something similar is bound to come. In big cities, nearly everyone has to balance advantages against disadvantages, and decide which he wants—and which he can afford.—**The Miami Herald**

Our readers write

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

'Ukranian nationalism . . .'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

If one is to disregard the title and, in my opinion, wrong interpretation at times of some facts, the recent article by Paul Wohl, "Ukrainian nationalism casts a shadow over Russia" makes, I think, an objective attempt to examine the historical aspect of the establishment of the Ukrainian nation and statehood.

Mr. Wohl correctly notes that hetman Bogdan Khmelnitsky in the 17th century "placed his people under the protection of the Czar." To be more exact, he preferred reunification with the Russian people kindred in language, culture and religion, thus avoiding the pernicious alternative for the Ukrainian people of being integrated with the then powerful Polish state which openly proclaimed the policy of enslaving the Ukrainians and forcing upon them Polish culture, beliefs and customs. That was a wise step which conformed to the aspirations of the people.

Incidentally, the tragedy of hetman Mazepa who tried to separate the Ukraine from Russia by using the Russo-Swedish war at the beginning of the 18th century, consisted precisely in the fact that his efforts did not meet with the support of the Ukrainian people.

The farsightedness of Bogdan Khmelnitsky's policy was confirmed by the further course of history even despite the harmful effects of the great-power policy of Russian Czarism. The Ukrainian people cannot but realize that in the long run, thanks to the support of the fraternal Russian people, they not only preserved themselves as a nation, but for the first time in their history they were able in the Soviet period to unite in a single whole the entire Ukrainian lands. That is why the name of Bogdan Khmelnitsky, who laid the beginning of the unity of the Ukrainian and Russian peoples, is greatly respected by every Ukrainian who sincerely loves his country.

Mr. Wohl in his article cites information about Ukraine's economic might, but at the same time asserts that several billion rubles are taken out of the Ukrainian Republic for the general Soviet budget annually and not returned. First, it should be remembered that the economic achievements of the Ukrainian Republic are based on the huge allocations made out of the U.S.S.R. budget after the October Revolution, and still greater, after the liberation of the Ukraine from Fascist occupation, when the Republic's economy was completely destroyed.

Second, a considerable part of the Ukrainian Republic's contribution to the U.S.S.R. budget is returned through various financial channels, for instance, in the form of big capital investments in enterprises of countrywide importance. Third, the Ukrainian Republic, as the other national republics, are released of the burden of maintaining an army and military and industrial potential. These expenditure items are included in the U.S.S.R. budget which ensures the defense of the Soviet Union, of which the Ukrainian Republic is a part.

Referring to the Soviet Ukraine's successes in the field of economy, culture, and education, Mr. Wohl writes that the "Soviets themselves have caused the factors that make for the Ukrainian nationalism of today." It is impossible to agree with this. The development of economy, creation of conditions for the advance of national culture, and promotion of public education—this is the general political line of the Communist Party and the Soviet state on the national question. All this facilitates the growth of national self-consciousness of the peoples of the Soviet Union which is by no means identical with nationalism.

At the same time the national policy of the Soviet Union envisages and encourages in every way unity and friendship of all the peoples of the country. The viability and stability of the fraternal friendship of the Soviet peoples were frequently confirmed in the years of grave trials—in the period of the joint struggle against enemies and during peaceful construction. Therefore, if one today does come across some people including Ukrainians, with "nationalist tendencies," this is sooner an echo of the past and not a product of the present, and certainly not of the future.

As to the criticism of nationalism by Leonid Brezhnev, referred to in Mr. Wohl's article, the General Secretary of the CPSU had in mind manifestations of nationalism in the international workers' and Communist movement, and not in the Ukraine.

In conclusion I would like to note that The Christian Science Monitor, to my mind, is one of the few newspapers in the United States which tries to seriously study and assess everything that is being done in the Soviet Union on the national question. That is why I consider it my duty to somewhat supplement and clarify Mr. Wohl's article.

Konstantin Serenko,
senior editor,
Moscow **Novosti Press Agency**

Label continues

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Sirhan Sirhan has been, and is being advertised as an "Arab" in the majority of the press and in the whole TV networks. Just after the assassination he was mentioned as a Christian Arab. But, for some unknown reasons, he was made suddenly an "Arab" alone, a labeling which still continues.

The Middle East conflict, for long, has been reflected by the majority of the American press as a holy war run by Moslems against a handful of innocent people belonging to other faiths. But, let me remind you that the people, who suffered in the "preventative" wars of Israel during the last 20 years of expansionist policy of that state are Christians as well as Moslems.

Cleveland **I. A. Kafescioglu**